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Center of Strategic Studies
READING ROOM



President 'glad it's all out' — but disease may spread

Doctors find Reagan has cancer growth

From Alex Brummer in Washington

Doctors at the Bethesda Medical Centre announced last night that they had found cancer in a tumour removed from President Reagan's bowel during last weekend's operation.

Dr Stephen Rosenberg of the National Cancer Institute said there was no evidence to suggest that the cancer had spread from the tumour to other parts of the President's intestine. However, he left open the possibility that such a spread of the microscopic cancer cells had taken place.

Mr Reagan, who was sitting up in bed reading the news, shortly after noon Washington time in the presence of his wife, The President reportedly said: "I am glad that it's all out."

Dr Rosenberg said that the President would have to undergo regular examinations of his lungs, liver, and other organs. But there was no plan for further treatment therapy at this point. Asked about the President's chances of surviving to serve the remainder of his four-year term until 1989, he said: "The majority of patients in the President's situation would certainly survive for five years and beyond."

The doctor's statement to a crowded press conference at the suburban Washington hospital came later than expected and had already aroused anxie-

ties that all was not well. The central finding was that cancer had been found in the major two-inch villus polyp whose removal was the object of Saturday's three-hour operation. Two adjacent polyps had no evidence of malignancy.

The cancer had "invaded the wall of the President's colon, or bowel. It had not spread from that local area outside the bowel wall," or to the surrounding lymph nodes, Dr Rosenberg said. But he could not categorically say it had not spread. There was simply no evidence medically available.

Despite the shock of the President's cancer, the tone of the press conference was a cautiously optimistic. "There's a possibility that the tumour can return," the doctor said. "Every expectation is that the local problem has been cured." The chances of recurrence were slight and the findings were described as "optimistic with respect to the future course of the disease."

Dr Rosenberg said that there was a less than 50 per cent chance that Mr Reagan would be affected by cancer again. However, if this cancer did occur again, one of the likely places it might be seen was the liver, where the disease can be deadly.

However, Dr Rosenberg was at pains to point out that the President could still lead a full life and a natural age span.

First news of Mr Reagan's condition was given to Mrs Reagan who was waiting outside the President's room at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. She told Dr Rosenberg she was "very pleased" it had not spread beyond the polyp. Dr Rosenberg and the other surgeons then went into the President's bedroom where he was sitting up in bed reading a book and informed him of the prognosis, including his 50 per cent statistical chance of not having a recurrence of the cancer.

When pressed by reporters as to whether the cancer would have occurred had the benign polyp been removed some 14 months ago, during the 1984 election campaign, the doctor said it was impossible to say. But he made it abundantly clear that had the operation not been done immediately, as it was at the weekend, then it could have been very dangerous.

Dr Rosenberg, one of the world's most renowned experts on cancer, said the President had already received his main treatment with his operation at the weekend when two feet of the colon was removed.

He ruled out any need for chemotherapy as it "wouldn't make any difference in this instance." It is not a generally used technique for bowel cancer.

Asked to describe the kind of cancer that had been found in the polyp, the doctors said it fell into a secondary category somewhere between the least important forms of cancer and the most virulent.



INQUEST WITNESS: Heather Price (left), survivor of a freak wave at Land's End which killed four fellow pupils, at Penzance yesterday for the opening of the inquest. A classmate took the last picture of Nicholas Hurst (right), minutes before he drowned. Children 'unsupervised', page 2

PM tries again on soft sentences

By Malcolm Dean

The Government will make a second attempt to give the prosecution the right to ask for reviews of over-lenient sentences, the Prime Minister said yesterday.

Mrs Thatcher told the American Bar Association at its opening session in London that she hoped agreement could be reached with journalists and broadcasters on a voluntary code about the reporting of terrorist incidents.

She said she wanted a code under which nothing would be said or shown on television which could assist either the morale or cause of terrorists.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, is arranging a series of informal meetings with broadcasters and Fleet Street representatives as part of his consideration of a code of conduct.

Mrs Thatcher told the lawyers: "We must have the will power never to give in to the terrorists. Your government and ours are at one on this."

Although she did not believe in constraining the media or introducing censorship, she must try to find ways to starve the terrorist and the hijacker of the oxygen of publicity on which they depend.

Her remarks came in a strong speech at the Albert Hall in which she concentrated on what she said was a threat to international order and the rule of law.

"How thin is the trust of order over the fires of human appetite and the lust for naked power," she said.

In her denunciation of international terrorism she held the US as an ally and repeated her commitment to new codes of conduct at international airports and to her refusal to allow any hijacked aircraft to take off if it landed in Britain.

She linked her attack on international terrorism and her appeal for a new international approach to security measures with comments on observance

Thatcher urges media to black terrorism news

By James Naughtie

Chief Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday accused the media of providing terrorists with "the oxygen of publicity and gave her strongest commitment yet to a voluntary ban on the reporting of terrorist incidents."

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Mrs Thatcher—address to American lawyers

of the law at home and such problems as drug abuse.

She accused some groups in Britain of obeying the law selectively. "Those groups who would pick and choose among our laws, obeying some and breaking others, imperil liberty itself," she said. Linked with her pledges about legal reform she denounced what she called the heresy that large numbers could stop the law being enforced.

"No matter whether those numbers are mobilised by football hooligans, politicians, agitators or industrial pickets, crime is no less crime just because it is committed en masse," she said.

Mrs Thatcher used the speech to appeal for international action to combat drug abuse among the young.

She also praised those who attended last weekend's Live Aid concerts in London and Philadelphia and those who made contributions to the African famine appeal.

"That was humanity in action, that was the young people of Britain and America moved by the plight of others thousands of miles away, using the magic of technology to restate in the language of pop the age-old brotherhood of man," she said. "We thank

Turn to back page, col. 3

NEWS IN BRIEF

Belgian ministers resign

FIVE ministers resigned from the Belgian coalition government last night in a delayed reaction to the report on the Heyssel stadium tragedy. Page 5.

NUM gulf widens

SOUTH Derbyshire miners leaders yesterday decided to discuss a proposed independent federation with the breakaway Nottinghamshire area. Back page.

Racism 'unlikely'

POLICE investigating the arson attack in which four Asians died do not believe the murder was racially motivated. Page 2. Leader comment, page 10.

Alliance split

AN Alliance report on Ulster has been postponed after a series of disagreements. Back page. Leader comment, page 10.

BR men sent home

BRITISH Rail yesterday sent home several drivers for refusing to cooperate with the introduction of one-man trains. Page 4.

Lorry ban appeal

THE Government is to appeal against a High Court ruling upholding the GLC's right to impose a night and weekend ban on lorries in London.

TSB shares row

A CONSPIRACY to deceive MPs over the handling of the bill to sell shares in the Scottish TSB was yesterday alleged by the Scottish Nationalist Party. The SNP is today backing an attempt to win an injunction against TSB trustees in Scotland. Page 20.

Drug ban urged

THE World Mental Health Congress yesterday called for a ban on tranquillisers such as Largactil, which are used to control psychotic patients. Page 3.

Australia ahead

AUSTRALIA lead by 75 runs in the Third Test at Trent Bridge, after centuries by Wood and Ritchie. A draw looks the likely result. Page 24.

The weather

SCATTERED showers, bright intervals. Details, back page.

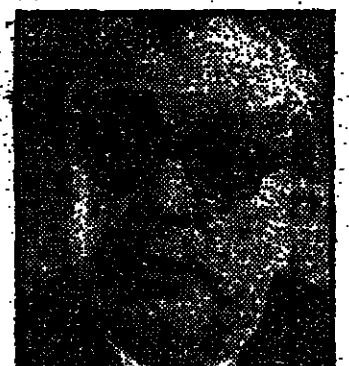
Bush on the sidelines

From Michael White in Washington

President Reagan's White House chief-of-staff, Mr Donald Regan, rather than Vice-President George Bush, yesterday emerged as the most powerful figure running the Administration while its titular head is recovering from major surgery. Calculations had already begun about turning public sympathy for the President to political advantage.

The White House is hoping that Mr Regan will be well enough to hold a brief meeting with China's visiting President, Mr Li Xianmin, next week. But 68-year-old Donald Regan is taking routine decisions.

Mr Regan, a former merchant banker who was treasury under President Nixon, took over the reins of the White House at the start of President Reagan's second term, is the key link between the White House—



Donald Regan — routine decisions

which was conducting "business as usual" yesterday—and Bethesda Naval Hospital, six miles away.

The reality is that he will not be able to resume his full schedule for what is currently estimated as six to eight weeks, but could be longer.

Last time he concentrated on domestic politics as he recuperated from the beginning of his recovery. He is now more experienced in foreign affairs and the distinction may be irrelevant. The speaking trips he so enjoys will probably be cancelled for a while.

The prospect of a long recuperation for the 68-year-old President gives Mr Regan the chance to consolidate an ascendancy among the senior advisers which was already becoming apparent before the present crisis.

He is already interviewing candidates for the crucial appointment of a new budget director to succeed Mr David Stockman, who resigned last week.

With Mrs Nancy Reagan's last

Turn to back page, col. 4

Walker dissents on debt paying

By our City Editor

A sharp division of opinion in the Government over Third World debts emerged yesterday when the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, expressed sympathy for American governments should refuse to pay their debts to the banks.

Speaking at an accountants' symposium in Birmingham Mr Walker said that if he were the leader of a democratic or servative party in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela or Mexico he would say that he had to keep servicing bank debt, to satisfy the needs of the banking system.

Mr Walker made it clear that his view was private and that this is unlikely to be the Chancellor or the Bank of England, because it might affect their philosophy for handling the problems of Third World debt. They reject any idea of letting Latin American countries off part of their debt, although they support the process of IMF-backed rescheduling of the original capital, but not the interest.

Mr Walker made it clear to his audience that he saw it as a reasonable moral attitude to argue that if debts were incurred by dictators, when they came to power they should go to the banks and say: "I am sorry, but I am not the man who incurred the debt. Please write it off."

There were varying opinions in Mr Walker's audience about whether he was positively backing the idea of debt repudiation in merely putting himself in the shoes of an economist in order to guess what would happen next.

Base rate cut raises hopes of tumble

By Peter Rodgers and Christopher Huhne

The clearing banks yesterday finally obeyed the Government's wishes by reducing their base lending rates. 0.5 per cent to 12 per cent.

Soon afterwards, the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, gave a broad hint that there would be further cuts in sterling interest rates if the dollar continues to fall on the foreign exchanges.

He said that the dollar was clearly overvalued and "to the extent that the pound appreciates it would enable a lower level of interest rates to be consistent with monetary

conditions exerting downward pressure on inflation."

The building societies may be able to make a mortgage rate cut as early as the beginning of September, if Mr Lawson's optimism is borne out and if the inflow of savings into the societies continues at the high levels of the last fortnight.

The societies are not yet publicly forecasting the timing but Building Societies Association chairman, Mr Roy Cox, said that if the present trends continue rates may come down in the fairly near future.

The next BSA council meeting is not until September 20 but if there is a further cut in base rates and if the societies reach their £800 million target for the July inflow of savings, decisions could be taken earlier.

In the new competitive cli-

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Wound of Anne Frank

From Anna Tomlinson in Bonn

The small town of Bergen is at the centre of a controversy over attempts by Social Democrat councillors to have a street renamed after Anne Frank, the Jewish child diarist who perished in Bergen-Belsen camp.

The plan, revived after the Social Democrats' failure in 1982 to name a school after Anne Frank, looks likely to be followed by the Christian Democrat majority on the town council, representing Bergen's 13,000 inhabitants.

The leader of the Social Democratic group, Mr Wilhelm Hobbis, said his party intended to test the public mood after the visit to Belsen of President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl last May. Both

men referred to the 15-year-old girl and her diary.

"We did not intend anything spectacular, we just wanted to show that the people of Bergen-Belsen live with their past without attributing to them any special guilt," Mr Hobbis said.

His proposal has met opposition from the Christian Democrats, and principally from Mr Gunther Ernest, a Conservative councillor who has given ample space in a weekly advertising magazine he publishes to letters of complaint.

"The people of Bergen are fed up with shouldering an additional burden of guilt for what happened at Bergen-Belsen," Mr Ernest said.

Among the views expressed in the letters were that the people of Bergen-Belsen did not want "to be left with the mark of Cain" or have a "daily reminder" of the horrors of the Nazi regime.

Belsen was liberated by British troops in April, 1945. More than 60,000 Soviet prisoners of war and the same number of Jews and Gypsies, died there, most of hunger and disease.

Mr Hobbis said that the views published in the advertising magazine were not representative of the people of Bergen-Belsen, the majority of whom were indifferent to the issue.

"Many people tell me they have nothing against renaming a street, but some want it to be the street they live in," he said.

£2m aid switched for Sudan relief

By John Carvel

Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced an extra £2 million of support for Save the Children's transport equipment in the Sudan, but was condemned by the Opposition for its niggardly response to the famine crisis in Africa.

Mr Donald Anderson, the Labour foreign affairs spokesman, said that part of the tragedy was the contrast between "the fantastic response of our people" and the Government's refusal to give "a penny extra to spend on aid."

Existing budgets might have been reallocated but, in real terms, the Government was providing £30 million to £40 million less in aid than last year, which almost wipes out the amounts of private money given," Mr Anderson said.

Mr Timothy Raison, the overseas development minister,

said the Opposition criticism was predictable and misleading. Since last October, the UK has provided £23 million in aid to the Sudan, and £44 million to Ethiopia.

He added, an extra £1.6 million was being sent to Save the Children Fund for the purchase of 40 heavy trucks for the Sudan. A further £400,000 would be provided for truck repair and Land-Rovers.

Mr Raison left London last night to visit the relief camps and ports and will review the Government's decision to withdraw a Hercules aircraft which has been distributing food in the area when he returns.

He did not respond to a suggestion from Mr Max Madden, Labour MP for Bradford West, that the Government should match pound for pound the money raised by the Live Aid concert at Wembley during last weekend.

Last year the Government provided more than £95 million for famine relief in Africa and this year it has undertaken to give an extra £60 million. Levels of long-term aid were very considerable and were certainly not cause for anyone to be apologetic, he said.

Gearing up for action, page 2; Development as illusion, page 19; Politics, page 4

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HOME NEWS

'Mistaken identity' theory for fire at Asian family's home

Police sceptical of racial motive for arson deaths

By Paul Keel

The police officer heading the murder inquiry into an arson attack at the weekend which killed a pregnant Asian woman and her three children said yesterday that he did not believe that the incident was racially motivated.

Detective Superintendent Bill Peters of the Metropolitan Police said that the fire, which started deliberately at the family's home at Seven Kings, Ufford, in the early hours of Saturday morning, did not have the "hallmarks" of a racist attack. There was nothing left behind to signal a racial motive.

The blaze claimed the lives of Mrs Shamira Kassam, aged 24, and her three sons, aged six, five and 14 months. Her husband, Mirza, aged 24, and his brother, Nazir Karim, escaped by jumping from a rear terrace window of the end-of-terrace house. Yesterday they were being treated for burns at Billericay Hospital, Essex.

The house, in a quiet, neat and predominantly white suburb, had been the target of two previous attacks. Police said that in February 1982, another Asian family living there reported that petrol had been poured through the letter box and ignited.

Three weeks ago Mr Kassam discovered a carpet on fire inside the door. He, and his neighbours, saw two people running away. Saturday's fire is believed to have been

started by someone who had gained entry to the back of the house. Police do not believe that a fire bomb was thrown into the house or petrol poured through the door.

One theory is that the tragedy was the result of mistaken identity. At the time of the first attack the occupant of the house was a lawyer against whom somebody is thought to have had a business grudge. It was suggested that the attacker may not have known that the lawyer had sold the house to the assassins six months ago.

Yesterday, as detectives made house-to-house inquiries, the police said they did not know what the motive was. "We are looking at every possibility," a spokesman said.

The police's scepticism about the motive being a racial one is likely to anger leaders of the Asian community in east London. Mr Umesh Desai, of the Newham Monitoring Project which has recorded 1,200 cases of racist attacks during the past five years, said that police upset Asians when they dismiss their fears so early in a murder investigation.

Yesterday the response from neighbours of the Kassams was one of shock. Mr Salim Ibrahim, who lives opposite the family, said: "He had no enemies to my knowledge. But about three weeks ago he warned me to seal my letter-box after someone had tried to start a fire through his."

Traders 'exploit lack of VAT inspectors'

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Traders are stealing millions of pounds in VAT because of a shortage of inspectors, Mr Bob Mather, president of the Customs section of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said yesterday.

The union has asked for 1,000 extra VAT controllers, an increase of about 25 per cent. It says that would create a net gain to the Exchequer of £85 million. Official figures show that the average controller discovers unpaid tax of £104,800 a year and costs £19,900 to employ.

There is an estimated £1.5 billion uncollected VAT at any one time and the Commons public accounts committee said two years ago that £400 million VAT was lost each year.

The Government has conceded that cuts in the Customs VAT service imposed after it came to power were a mistake and has restored the number of staff to the 1979 level. Customs officials say that the number of registered traders

have risen by 12 per cent since then while many others do not register.

Small shortages mean that the Department of Customs and Excise calls in fraud investigators only if more than £10,000 is involved. Mr Tony Lewis, secretary of the society's Customs section, said that this contrasted with the policy of using investigators when small amounts of social security payments were defrauded.

The department said that traders will be visited by VAT officials once every eight years, though the public accounts committee, the recent Kaituma report into the Inland Revenue, and the Treasury have said that this is not frequent enough.

Mr Mather said that some ministers, including Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, and Mr Norman Lamont, trade and industry minister, had indicated that the black economy should not be deprecatd entirely. And Government officials have agreed privately.

Health closure reversed

By a Correspondent

Herefordshire health authority has reversed its decision to leave a new hospital standing empty to save money on running costs.

The original decision became an issue in the Because and Radnor hospital because the £2.5 million acute psychiatric unit will serve neighbouring areas, including Powys.

Labour and Alliance politicians used the hospital as an example of the way the Government's understanding of the nurses' pay settlement was being put into effect.

The health authority went back on its decision following protests from staff, the local community health council and the West Midlands regional health authority, which paid for the building.

The region pointed out it had only granted the money from its capital programme because of assurances that the district would be able to run the unit.

Herefordshire's district general manager, Mr Tony Allen, told authority members that the saving on running costs would probably not be as great as they had thought.

Mr Harry Hancock, chairman of the community health council, said he was delighted by the authority's decision.

He said: "I do not think authority members gave the original decision sufficient thought, but it showed a lot of character to admit that they were wrong."

The hospital will open in October as originally planned. Mr Hancock added: "This is a very much needed service in Herefordshire."

Drug brain damage toll put at 25 million

By Andrew Vellios, Medical Correspondent

Powerful tranquillisers such as Valium which is used to deaden the emotions of psychotic patients in hospitals and prisons should be banned, the World Mental Health Congress in Brighton was told yesterday.

More than 25 million patients have suffered irreversible brain damage as a result of the drugs, said Dr David Hill, senior clinical psychiatrist at Walton Hospital, Chester.

Drug companies must be forced to take them off the

market, he added. Until they did so, doctors should tell patients of the risks of brain damage, and prescribe them for a maximum of two months.

British doctors issue some 10 million prescriptions a year for powerful tranquillisers, Dr Faruk Hussain, of St Augustine's Hospital, Canterbury, warned: "It is criminal not to tell patients of the risks. Informed consent is a must. We should give honest, clear advice."

Most psychiatrists accept that major tranquillisers cause tardive dyskinesia (t.d.) which

make patients lose control of their muscles. It starts with involuntary movements of the tongue and facial muscles. In more extreme cases the arms and legs jerk uncontrollably.

Roche, the main manufacturer of powerful tranquillisers, calculate that 150 million people in the world are taking the drugs, and 3 to 6 per cent of those may have t.d. in three quarters of cases, says the effects were irreversible.

Independent studies had shown that one in four patients given the drugs suffered t.d. Dr Hill told the congress. At a conservative estimate, 38 million people had

t.d. and more than 25 million had been rendered permanently unable to control the muscles in their tongues, or in many cases their entire bodies.

"Giving people chemicals that cause brain damage to this extent is silly," he said. Elderly people, particularly women, seemed more susceptible but that might be because they were the ones who had been given high doses for the longest period.

Damage could be caused within three to six months on average doses—14 per cent of all people suffering t.d. developed it within the first year.

he said. Giving patients drug-free holidays—taking them off for a month to see how they progressed—often made the problem worse.

The drugs block dopamine receptors in the nerves. They dampen emotions and slow reactions until patients are only just able to talk. When the drugs are withdrawn, the nerves become hyper sensitive.

The argument that the side effects should be tolerated because of the risks of schizophrenia patients relapsing when the drugs were withdrawn was false, said Dr Hill. "The relapse rate among

those taking the drug were around 20 per cent compared with 50 per cent of those not taking the drugs, which suggested they were protecting less than one third of patients from a relapse.

The only way of stopping the symptoms was to increase the dosage, he added. That masked the side effects but might worsen the underlying brain damage. In many cases the symptoms only appeared when patients stopped taking the drugs so some faced the agonising choice of living under sedation or risking the effects of t.d.

Cancer link to sex bias in births

By Anthony Tucker, Science Correspondent

A BIZARRE relationship between lung cancer and the proportion of male births has been suggested in an investigation into industrial diseases in two towns, Scottish researchers said yesterday.

The figures suggest that sudden changes in the sex ratio—a readily-accessible statistic—might be useful as an early indicator of the presence of serious toxins.

The Wolfson Institute of Occupational Health at the University of Dundee has called for extensive checks of health records to see if the finding occurs elsewhere. The Wolfson Institute last year identified strange mortality patterns in Armadale, a small steel town in central Scotland.

That study revealed a local residential area which, for a period in the 1970s, had the highest death rates in Scotland and probably one of the highest incidences of lung cancer anywhere in the world. The clusters of lung cancers were confined to an area of the town heavily polluted, in earlier years, by emissions from a steel works.

Strangely, the emergence of a high incidence of lung cancer was preceded in the same area by a sudden rise in the sex ratio of male to female live births. The peak in the Armadale sex ratio occurred in the year before the mortality rate began to rise.

A high sex ratio and development of cancer might be merely coincidental, said the Wolfson Institute decided to investigate the nearby town of Bathgate which, like Armadale, has residential areas near a steel works.

The findings, just published in the British Journal of Industrial Medicine, are similar.

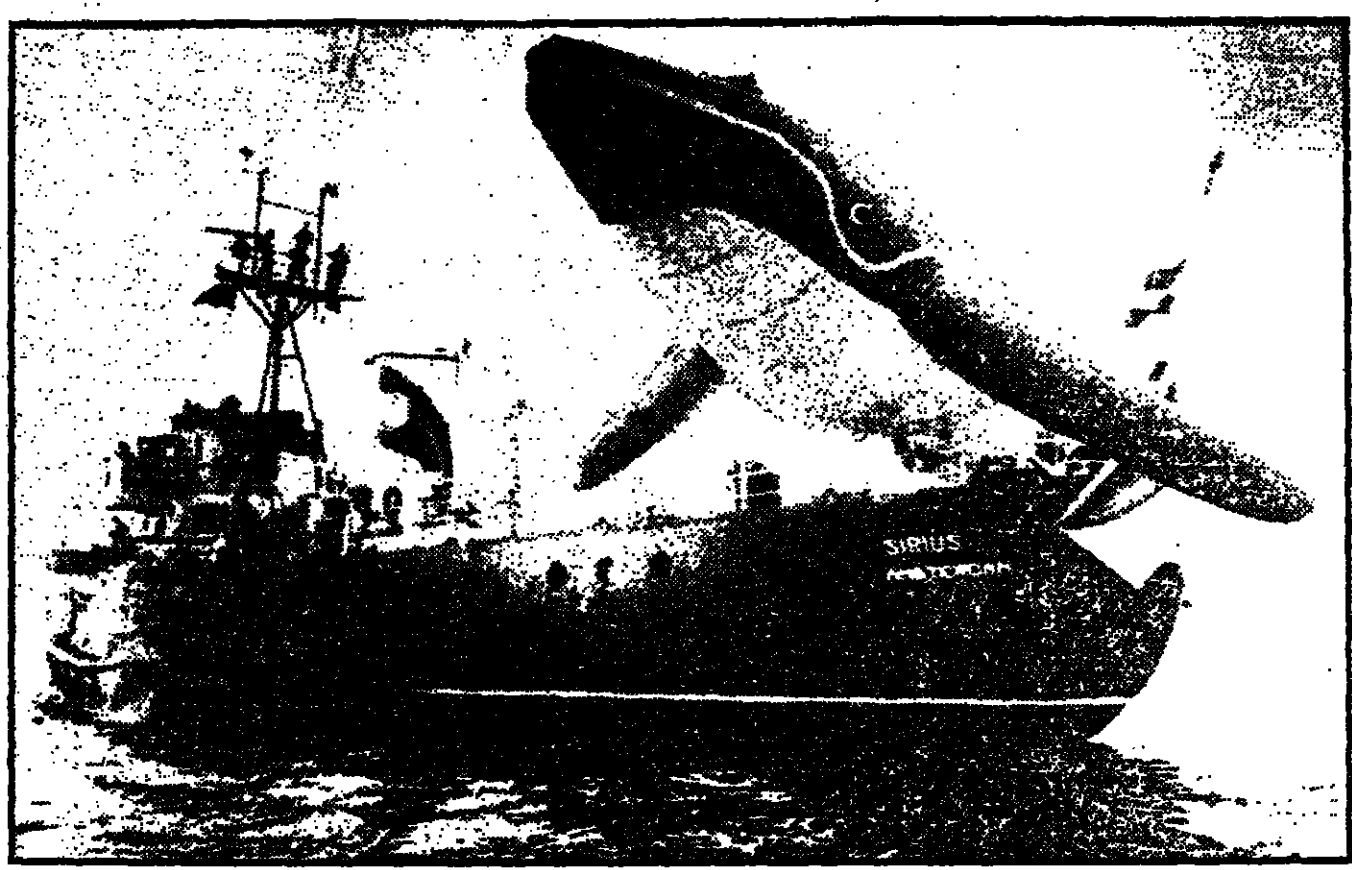
A high mortality rate and an upsurge in the incidence of lung cancer in the population living in the most heavily polluted areas in the early 1970s was preceded by a sharp rise in the sex ratio. In Bathgate this rise came three years before the upsurge in cancer incidence.

Steel works emissions in both these towns have declined since the mid-1970s and the mortality and sex ratio patterns relate to past high pollution, not present environmental conditions.

Many metals involved in steel production—nickel, chromium and manganese for example—are known to cause cancer in some circumstances, and there is experimental evidence that some metal poisons, such as arsenic, produce dramatic changes in the sex ratio in the litters of experimental animals.

The Wolfson studies carefully eliminated factors such as smoking, or the proportion of the work force living in the affected areas, that could confound their conclusions.

The Institute said yesterday it was "highly improbable that our findings are merely fortuitous."



THAR SHE BLOWS: The Greenpeace ship Sirius moored—complete with inflatable rubber whale—off Bournemouth

Whaling ban vital, says minister

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

The Government gave strong backing yesterday to the international moratorium on commercial whaling due to continue conservation and the standing of the IWC.

He also highlighted a financial threat to the organisation's future because essential activities would be severely curtailed unless member governments who were in arrears paid their contributions.

"I know your hearts are in the right place, but without the blood of finance pumping through the system the body of policies will wither away," he warned.

The moratorium is also threatened by the plans of Iceland and South Korea to issue permits to take whales on "scientific" grounds. Conservationists and many members

of the ICW's scientific committee see the plan as a device to continue commercial whaling.

Brazil which has said it will comply with the moratorium is being pressed by its Japanese-owned whaling industry to issue permits. Conservationists said yesterday they would be watching eagerly for signs of Brazil's "scientific" intention.

Anti-whaling demonstrators marched through Bournemouth and demonstrated outside the hotel where the conference opened yesterday. The Greenpeace ship Sirius anchored off Bournemouth pier with one million signatures against whaling collected all over Europe.

The Sirius, a 140 ft former pilot cutter, is Greenpeace's biggest ship afloat, following the

sinking of its flagship Rainbow Warrior in New Zealand last week. Greenpeace executive director Mr John Fritzel said: "Our campaigning work continues. We will be careful, but we are not deterred."

The organisation's wildlife coordinator, Dr Wolfgang Fischbein said: "It just means we will now start working even harder."

Dorset police confirmed that they were taking security measures. Greenpeace UK chairman, Mr Bryn Jones, said: "We will be taking sensible precautions to protect ourselves but it would be alien to our traditions to take stringent measures." Greenpeace

would use its ships "to get between the whales and the whalers."

Building land auction resisted by council

by James Lewis

Manchester City council is protesting against a Government order to auction 60 acres of land on which it proposed to build council houses.

The land is in 10 sites with two of them earmarked for building this year. Six were acquired by compulsory purchase, and the council will, if necessary, legally challenge the Government's right to enforce the sales.

The council's Labour leader, Mr Graham Stringer said yesterday that the council was prepared to offer some of the sites to private developers at a reasonable price, but there were no takers because private house sales in the inner city were flagging.

"We are in the middle of a

depression and people cannot afford to buy houses at the prices asked for them."

The Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, has ordered that the sites should be sold by auction without a reserve price.

Mr Jenkin, who has given the council 42 days to object to his proposals, claims that the land is lying stagnant. Mr Stringer replied that the council has been prevented from building by Government spending restrictions, and would probably not be allowed to spend the money raised by the enforced sale of the land.

"These sites would just disappear into the land banks of private developers, to reappear in the nebulous future when the chances of profits are better."

Cross-examined by Mr Michael Farnor, for the county council, Mrs Jones agreed that considerable importance was attached to Welsh in Gwynedd where about 85 per cent of the population spoke the language. She had made three attempts over a number of years, to learn Welsh.

Referring to further questions, she said: "I would say that there are 200 posts where the ability to speak Welsh is essential, but I would concede that in some jobs it might be desirable. Being caring is the most important thing—the language is secondary."

She told the tribunal that her belief that her lack of success in obtaining a job with the council was because of the language question had been confirmed by the fact that she had not been interviewed for posts she felt well qualified to fill.

The hearing continues today

LONDON'S NEW TRANSPORT PLAN IS READY

Last year the GLC sent to the Environment Secretary proposals for altering most parts of the Greater London Development Plan. Many thousands of Londoners helped in producing the Plan for London's Future, for example, many women completed a questionnaire on their needs. Whatever happens to the GLC London will still need an up-to-date Plan to guide decisions.

GLC Working for London

Now the Plan has been completed with the addition of road and transport proposals:

- * Priority for public transport – safety for transport users
- * More room and more facilities for pedestrians and cyclists
- * Lower fares to make all transport quicker and safer
- * Keep juggernauts in their place
- * Road building only where needed to protect jobs and the environment

As required by law the new Plan has been sent to the Environment Secretary for him to consider. You have the right to give him your views until August 23. Copies of the Plan are at borough offices and at County Hall. A leaflet is available in English and nine other languages. For more information or your own copy of the Plan ring County Hall on 633-4400.

YOUR VIEWS WILL HELP DECIDE WHAT HAPPENS TO TRANSPORT IN LONDON

Hand-outs halted by court

A plan by the Greater London Council to distribute a £140 million windfall from its accounts to selected boroughs was temporarily halted by the High Court yesterday after an eleven-hour move by Westminster city council.

The GLC met to decide how part of the money should be allocated, but as the deadline approached, Mr Justice Woolf granted Westminster an injunction banning the authority from dealing with the funds until a further court order.

Mr Anthony Scriven, QC, for Westminster, told the judge: "On March 10 the GLC made its budget and on the same day made precepts to all London boroughs in the sum of £682 million. Since that date, £140 million has emerged which ought to have been taken into account when the precepts were made."

A GLC spokesman said later that an application would be made in the next few days to lift the ban.

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INCOME BONDS

NEWS
IN BRIEFPennines
protection
challenged

A PROPOSAL by the Countryside Commission to designate 900 square miles of the north Pennines as an area of outstanding natural beauty will be examined by a public inquiry in October after the first challenge to an AONB plan.

Cumbria County Council, one of three counties affected, has objected because it believes designation will hinder tourism. The commission says its proposal would cover some of the finest upland landscape in England, and extend from the South Tyne Valley to the Yorkshire Dales National Park, straddling the Pennine Way.

A Stately home
gang takes rare
books

THIEVES mingled with stately home visitors to walk off with £150,000 of rare books weighing 11cwt. the Earl of Bradford discovered yesterday.

The eight Victorian illustrated books on birds, each nearly three feet across, were stolen as 2,000 visitors toured the Earl's home, Western Park, in the Staffordshire-Shropshire border.

Labour selects
Currie opponent

A FORMER Leicestershire town councillor, Mr John Whitby, aged 40, has been selected as the Labour parliamentary candidate for South Derbyshire, it was announced yesterday.

The seat is held by Mrs Edwina Currie for the Conservatives with a majority of 8,613. Mr Whitby, selected from 10 candidates is general manager of the Derbyshire Co-operative Development Agency.

Pipe protest ban
for Greenpeace

GREENPEACE was yesterday barred by a High Court judge in London from interfering with a pipeline which discharges effluent into the River Humber from a factory near Grimsby.

Fluoride UK Ltd said its pipeline was approved by the local authority and did not breach any regulations.

Victims reject tougher deal for criminals

Malcolm Dean reports on a survey suggesting that people overestimate the likelihood of offences

PEOPLE do not want harsher sentences for criminals, according to a survey for the Home Office, published yesterday.

The second British Crime Survey, conducted in 11,000 homes earlier this year, found that three people wanted prison to be the normal sentence for burglary but only one out of three burglary victims wanted imprisonment. Sixty-one per cent of offenders aged 25 and over who are convicted of burglary are sent to prison.

These findings conflict with the widespread belief that the public are impatient with the leniency of the legal system," says the

report. "The explanation may be that people overestimate the leniency of court sentences: a majority of the sample thought a third of convicted adult burglars are sent to prison.

Like the 1982 survey, the latest report shows that the number of crimes is far higher than that recorded by the police. There are three times as many thefts, and 12 times as much vandalism.

The victims of these crimes often do not report the offence, either because they believe it is trivial or because they think the police

will be unable to make an arrest. It also suggests that the increase in certain types of crime, like burglary, may not be as dramatic as police statistics indicate.

These show that the number of burglaries increased by 100 per cent between 1972 and 1983. The survey suggests there may have been only a 20 per cent rise and that the rest accounted for by easier reporting because of the increase in telephones, or greater incentives because of growth in insurance.

Four out of 10 people who

lost property in a burglary in 1983 received some compensation from insurance.

Fears about crime were widespread. Half the women in the sample only went out after dark if accompanied and more than one man in 10 said that he kept away from football matches because of the threat of violence.

People tended to overestimate the risk of crime. Researchers believe that

more accurate assessment of the dangers.

Four out of 10 women said that they were "very worried" about being raped. "Aside from the alarming nature of the offence, exaggerated estimates of its likelihood may underpin some of this worry."

Burglary caused widespread anxiety, particularly among women, and the risks in some areas were high. On the poorest council estates there was a one in five chance of a burglary or attempted break-in each year.

However, the report said:

Scheme
for home
helps in
jeopardy

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

A job-creating initiative to establish a national system of home help may be put in jeopardy after the Department of Health and Social Security goes ahead with plans to abolish a home assistance benefit.

On Thursday, Community Service Volunteers are to hold a national launch for Britain's first home care co-operative, a women's co-operative set up in Sunderland to provide home helps for the town's needy.

According to the CSV, the Little Women's Co-operative's charge of £2.40 an hour is only half the rate charged for similar services paid for by the ratepayers. The CSV is to recommend that the Sunderland scheme be adopted nationally.

The co-operative hoped to take advantage of a little-used benefit called the domestic assistance addition — worth up to £44.90 a week — which is available to those claiming supplementary benefit. This can be used to provide home helps for claimants, especially if they are elderly or disabled.

In some circumstances disabled people or people recovering from severe accidents can use the benefit to pay for someone to live with them for a short period.

However, the Government recommended the abolition of all additions in its recent green paper on benefits.

Ms Margaret Elliott, a member of the Sunderland co-operative, said yesterday that eight out of 10 of their clients were on supplementary benefit.

"We are not sure what would happen if the benefit is abolished," she said. "We could not believe it could disappear."

The scheme in Sunderland has the backing of the local authority, the CSV and the National Union of Public Employees since all staff are members of the union and are paid nationally recommended rates.

The DHSS said yesterday that in 1983 about 2,000 people claimed the addition, compared with 12,000 in 1981. A spokesman said the fall in claims had been partly caused by people switching from claiming supplementary benefit to housing benefit. People can only get their rent and rates paid if they are claiming housing benefit.

BR sends home drivers
for missing classes

By Jane McLaughlin, Industrial Relations Correspondent

Seventeen train drivers were sent home yesterday after refusing to attend classes as part of a pilot scheme to introduce one-man operation on some commuter services between King's Cross and Hertfordshire.

The British Railways Board had warned that it would introduce the pilot scheme without union approval. A board spokesman said that classes would continue today, and drivers refusing to attend would be sent home.

Passenger services have not been affected by the dispute

so far because only spare drivers on a shift are booked into the training classes.

A spokesman for the train drivers union, Aslef, said that there was no plan for talks with British Rail. He said that BR board had taken unilateral action, and the men had been advised not to cooperate on one-man operation.

A spokesman for the National Union of Railwaymen said that members would continue to take appropriate action in response to the introduction of one-man operation without union agreement.

The board believes that the unions do not intend to enter meaningful discussions, and

says it has no alternative but to go ahead without agreement.

On the freight services in South Wales, between Port Talbot and Llanwern, a driver was sent home yesterday for refusing to cooperate on one-man operation.

The guard on the train refused to stand down for other duties, and walked out at the Margam depot followed by five other guards.

On the freight service between Immingham and the Scunthorpe steelworks station, Stanton, where there has been disruption for several days over the introduction of one-man operation, the driver and guard were sent home after refusing to cooperate.

Anti-vivisection group guilty
over fly-posters, say judges

Campaigning groups whose posters are unlawfully fly-posted without their knowledge can be prosecuted if they fail to remove them, the High Court ruled yesterday.

The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection — the animal rights group directly affected by the ruling — said later that the decision had "horrible" implications for reform groups.

Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Mann allowed an appeal by Derby City Council against a magistrate's decision last October, dismissing a prosecution of the BUAV over the

unlawful display of anti-vivisection posters on the windows of empty shops in the city centre.

The council, as local planning authority, brought the prosecution because no consent had been obtained to put up the BUAV posters.

The BUAV said that it did not agree with flyposting and had not authorised any. The magistrates accepted the defence and dismissed the case.

The council appealed yesterday on the ground that it had written to the group's head office in Islington, north London, ordering removal of the posters.

The BUAV's failure to remove the posters made it liable to conviction because the offence of flyposting was a "continuing" one in law, it was argued.

The judges agreed and rejected defence argument that it was a "once and for all" offence, committed at the time the posters were first put up.

Ms Margaret Manzoni, spokeswoman for the BUAV, said later: "We face the ludicrous danger of not being able to produce campaigning literature any more."

"We cannot control the activities of flyposters."



Alan White, aged 17, on parade at Aldershot yesterday after enlisting in the Royal Corps of Transport, is the first Falkland Islander to serve in the British army since the second world war.

Alan, whose grandfather, Mr Archie Short, aged 87, is the island's oldest resident, said yesterday: "I'm really hoping I can get a posting to the Falklands, but I've been told I will have to wait at least until I'm 18."

Homework frowns

By Our Education Editor

Parents believe teachers should be giving their children more homework, the Welsh Consumer Council said yesterday after a survey of more than 400 parents of secondary school pupils.

The parents complained of insufficient homework and haphazard marking, sometimes weeks after work was handed in. Some pupils were not allowed to take home books that they needed, and there

were difficulties in getting homework collected and checked.

The council's director, Miss Katherine Hughes, called for more government spending to improve the homework system. "It is not good if there aren't enough books for pupils to take home, or if teachers don't have time to collect, mark and return homework," she said.

Extra resources should not be provided by making cuts in other necessary areas of education.

THE DAY IN POLITICS

GLC abolition bill grinds over last lap



HOUSE OF LORDS

By Alan Travis

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday inflicted its largest defeat on the opposition in the House of Lords to stop an eleven-hour attempt to amend the bill to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils.

On the bill's second time round in the Upper House, the Government kept intact its plans for the management of highways in London after a vote of 217 to 153 (Government majority 64).

rejection of an opposition attempt to create a new London highways and traffic authority. The highways functions of the GLC will now be handed over to the Department of Transport and the borough councils.

The House was packed for the debate yesterday with some Conservative peers attending the Lords for the

first time this year. It was the largest victory for the Government during the 19 days of debate in the House of Lords on the bill, which has proved the most troublesome piece of legislation for the Government this Parliament.

The result followed a personal plea from Viscount Whitelaw, the Leader of the House of Lords, to peers to bow to the will of the Commons, which had last week reversed an earlier Lords defeat for the Government on the highways issue.

During the initial passage of the bill through the Lords, the opposition inflicted four principal defeats on the Government. The Government accepted that of the four amendments agreeing to produce a special report on nature conservation in London and to drop the plan to take reserve powers to abolish the Inner London Education Authority in 1992.

However it made no concessions on peers' decision to set up a London highways

and traffic authority and waste disposal authorities for the GLC and the metropolitan counties.

When the bill returned to the House of Commons on July 4 the Government tabled new clauses to the bill and overturned the Lords' decisions.

Lord Whitelaw said yesterday the decisions on highways and on waste disposal ran counter to the main principles of the bill.

He said the Government had honoured its undertaking to listen to the views expressed by peers and had modified its plans on waste disposal.

"No fair-minded person could even pretend to regard such an attitude as that of a dictatorial government with a large majority in the Commons, riding roughshod over the will of your Lordships' House," he said.

"On the contrary, it represents a cooperative and understanding approach not always followed by Governments in the past on highly

controversial measures," said Lord Whitelaw.

The Opposition Leader in the Lords, Lord Cledwyn said it would be against the public interest if the peers were to concede the case. He said the amendment to set up a London highways traffic authority would have maintained local democratic control of roads and that was not consistent with the aims of the bill.

"The Commons is the elected Chamber and the primary chamber and we must not forget that. What we are saying is the Government should pause and think again. We don't like this bill and we don't like the way the Government has handled it from the start."

Later, the Government defeated the attempt to set up waste disposal authorities. The opposition attempt to reverse the ruling in the Commons last week that such bodies would not be part of the Act, was defeated by 213 to 154 (Government majority 59).

He added: "The other changes are likely to lead to a reduction in the numbers admitted, but I cannot say by how much."

In a Commons written reply yesterday, the Home Office Minister, Mr David Waddington, estimated that the relaxation of rules on husbands and fiancées "would be taken alone lead to about 600 more men from the Indian sub-continent being admitted a year for residence and about a further 1,500 from other parts of the world."

He added: "The other changes are likely to lead to a reduction in the numbers admitted, but I cannot say by how much."

Tories 'will rebel' on migrant rules

By our Political Staff

A Tory backbench rebellion was predicted yesterday by Mr Gerald Kaufman, the Shadow Home Secretary, after the publication of the new changes in immigration rules to comply with the recent judgment of the European Court of Human Rights.

Mr Kaufman said the rules removed any doubt from the written answer issued last week by the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, that the checks on immigration would reach much further than the

Government apparently intended. When this was realised by Tory MPs, he believed many would revolt.

Mr Kaufman said that the new rules allowing husbands and fiancées to join women permanently resident here, but tightening checks on women seeking to join husbands or fiancées here, would apply to all males other than Commonwealth citizens settled here after 1973 who were seeking to be joined by wives from abroad. This would mean that British males and their pro-

spective wives from abroad could have to satisfy entry clearance officers that the marriage was not entered into primarily to obtain admission to the UK.

Mr Kaufman said that the new rules would mean that men and women would be treated differently, that they had adequate accommodation and that they would be able to maintain themselves.

Opposition MPs are demanding a full day debate on the changes, but the Government is likely to offer only about three hours next week.

Mr Kaufman said that the new rules would mean that men and women would be treated differently, that they had adequate accommodation and that they would be able to maintain themselves.

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More nurses than ever before, says minister

HEALTH CARE

By our Political Staff

The Government's refusal to fund the whole of the pay rise for nurses leaving health authorities to pick up part of the bill was attacked in the Commons yesterday in a debate opened for the SDP by Mr Charles Kennedy, his party's health spokesman.

Mr Kennedy said: "The total lack of extra cash in the aftermath of the pay review recommendations is inevitably — and as a direct result of ministerial decision — going to lead to a lowering of health provision and a decline in the quality of patient care."

The Junior Health Minister,

Mr John Patten, replying to the debate, criticised Mr Kennedy for showing "a surprising lack of realism."

He said the pay award would be worth an extra £11.50 a week for staff nurses, £21.50 for ward sisters, and up to £5 for student nurses.

It's no good pretending that pay can somehow be divorced from the reality of spending in the NHS," said Mr Patten.

Mr Patten also said that Britain is now seeing more nurses than at any time in the history of the NHS. Latest manpower figures show there are now 401,200 nurses working for the health service, he told MPs.

Taking account of the reduction in the nurses' working week from 40 to 37.5 hours,

the numbers employed on hospital wards has risen by 18,900 since the Tories came to power in 1979, the minister said.

"There is no wishing it away — the provision of fully trained nurses is rising. And more, and better, care is being given on the wards," Mr Patten insisted.

The minister added there were now 42,000 extra whole-time equivalent NHS nursing posts in England and 6,008 extra in Scotland compared with 1979.

Making his maiden speech, the Liberal victor at the Brecon and Radnor borough election, Mr Richard Lacey, said the by-election had been fought and largely won on the issues of cutbacks in public expenditure.

Last night Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary of the Royal College of Nursing, criticised Mr Patten's speech. Even though the numbers of nurses had increased many health authorities were unable to deliver more and better care through lack of funds and flexibility, he claimed.

He said: "Up and down the country these authorities are making it clear that nurses will not have wards to nurse in and patients will be unable to get the treatment when and where they need it."

He added that Mr Patten had made no distinction in his figures between the numbers of fully qualified nurses employed and those untrained who are recruited, he said, to fill gaps.

Mr Walker said in response to a question from Mr Ian Wright, the SDP economic spokesman, that the breakdown union should be consulted over the investment plans for the industry.

MINING

No NCB
plan to
cut jobs:
Walker

By Alan Travis

The Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, flatly denied yesterday that the National Coal Board had agreed a new plan for coal which would lead to the closure of 50 pits and the loss of 50,000 jobs.

He told MPs during Commons's energy questions that a "review" was now taking place of the cases of 200 Scottish miners dismissed at the end of the last dispute. The results of the review are to be published shortly.

Mr Walker refused publicly to be seen to have been encouraging the breakaway Nottinghamshire union, but acknowledged to MPs that they would have to be included in future negotiations about investment in the industry. The question of recognition of the breakaway union was a matter for the NCB which, he said, would make its decision in a "reasonable way."

He was challenged by Mr Stan Orme, the Shadow Energy Secretary, to confirm that the basis of a new plan for coal had been agreed without negotiation with the trade unions and that the plan could lead to a closure of 50 pits and the loss of 50,000 jobs.

Mr Walker replied starkly. "No sir."

Mr Alex Eadie, an Opposition energy spokesman, welcomed the meetings that had taken place to discuss the dismissed miners in Scotland.

"But it is a misuse of language to say that there is a review. There has been no review in Scotland."

Mr Walker blamed the "monstrous changes" to the NUM rule book for the decision by the Nottinghamshire miners to break away.

There had been no word of criticism from Labour MPs about these changes.

Mr Dave Nield (Lab. Coveney SE) condemned the breakaway union, claiming that it was an attempt to set up a "hoses' union" which would just play into the hands of the Government and the NCB in their plans to run down the coal industry.

Mr Walker said in response to a question from Mr Ian Wright, the SDP economic spokesman, that the breakdown union should be consulted over the investment plans for the industry.

Compromise plan
on black sections
rejected by NEC

By Colin Brown

A campaign for black rights is likely to be endorsed by the Labour Party's National Executive Committee after its rejection yesterday of constitutional changes to establish black sections within the party.

Yesterday's NEC meeting also rejected a compromise proposal by Mr Eric Heffer, which was seconded by Mr Tony Benn, for electing minorities to be allowed to form their own affiliated groups with representation on the NEC.

The rejection of black sections in principle was expected, given opposition from the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, but it was made clear yesterday that the leadership does not expect the controversy to go away.

The campaign for black sections will reach a climax at this year's annual conference when a working party report recommending their establishment will be debated. A great deal of lobbying will now be going on to swing the trade union block vote behind a compromise which will be discussed and is likely to be endorsed at next week's meeting of the NEC.

This would allow ethnic minorities to establish a black rights campaign which would be open to all Labour Party members and would be affiliated through an existing division for socialist organisations, which has one seat on the NEC. This seat is currently held by Mr John Evans, the Labour MP for St Helens North, who voted against Mr Heffer's proposal.

Mr Heffer suggested that Afro-Caribbean, Asian and African people should form affiliated Labour Party groups similar to Pole Zion, the Jewish Labour Party. "Such groups, parties or organisations should then have a separate division within one or more seats on the NEC regional councils, district labour parties and general management councils according to agreed affiliation members."

Mr Kinnock opposed this proposal and argued that the party should be able to articulate the views of all people, including blacks and the ethnic minorities.

To strengthen support for the black rights campaign, details of a package of proposals for increasing the influence of the ethnic minorities on Labour Party policy are expected to be presented at next week's meeting. These include ethnic



Mr Heffer: Proposed affiliated groups

monitoring of the party's activities, a full-time officer responsible for ethnic issues and a national advisory committee on ethnic minorities. These were recommended in the working party report.

Those who supported Mr Heffer's proposal which was defeated by 16 votes to eight were Mr Benn, Eric Clarke, Joan Maynard, Jo Richardson, Dennis Skinner, Audrey Wise and Doug Hoyle.

Those whose votes against were Cyril Ambley, David Blunkett, Betty Boothroyd, Ken Curre, Frances Curran, Anne Davis, Gwyneth Dunwoody, John Evans, Alan Haden, Eddie Haigh, Ray Hattersley, Neville Stough, Neil Kinnock, Renee Short, Charles Turnock, and Mr Michael Meacher.

Membership fees for the Labour Party are recommended to be raised from 75p to £1 for affiliated trade unions, which could produce an extra £500,000 for the party. Other recommended increases are £3.60 (from 28p) for full membership, £2.15 (from 8p) for the unwaged and the minimum affiliation fee for CLPs up to £650.

Commenting on the NEC's rejection of Mr Heffer's proposal, Mr Nield, the Secretary of Labour Party Black Sections, said: "There is now a crisis of confidence and the black communities. At a time when the Labour Party could have put itself at the head of a movement for self-determination and self-organisation, it has turned its back on us."

Mr Nield said that the NEC's decision was a "major setback" for the black community and that it was a "major setback" for the black community and that it was a "major setback" for the black community.

Mr Nield said that the NEC's decision was a "major setback" for the black community and that it was a "major setback" for the black community and that it was a "major setback" for the black community.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Australia urged to prop up Anzus

From Don Oberdorfer in Canberra

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, appealed to Australia yesterday to strengthen its alliance with the US in the face of a steady and disturbing Soviet military build-up in the Pacific.

Mr Shultz warned Canberra against "isolationism and withdrawal" in a reference to New Zealand, whose ban this year on nuclear warships has been seen as a threat to the Australia, New Zealand and US security pact (ANZUS).

He is attending security talks here in an attempt to shore up what remains of the ANZUS alliance.

New Zealand has been excluded from joint military exercises, US intelligence-sharing and most other alliance activities since its Labour Government refused in February to permit port calls by US nuclear warships.

Because of the port call issue, New Zealand has been left out of this year's consultations for the first time in the history of the 34-year-old alliance.

US officials said that the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, was preparing to put his nuclear ban into law, an action that could bring new US reprisals.

Mr Shultz said the importance of US-Australian military cooperation has been underlined by a growing Soviet presence in the Pacific, including areas where they have not been before.

In his opening remarks Mr Shultz said that "Soviet military forces have grown steadily and disturbingly over the last 20 years, not only in Europe but closer at hand in the northern Pacific."

The recently announced agreement by the island state of Kiribati, formerly the Gilbert Islands, to grant the Soviet Union fishing rights in its extensive waters in return for a reported \$1.5 million yearly, was cited by Mr Shultz as a "master of general concern" and was expected to be discussed in yesterday's meeting.

Soviet trawlers and other supposedly commercial vessels could gather intelligence as well as seafood, according to US officials.

Official sacked in Moscow purge of landed gentry

From Martin Walker in Moscow

A SENIOR party official in Kazakhstan has been fired after he was found to have built, with state funds, a hunting lodge with a staff flat, and power lines diverted ten miles for a private supply.

Reporting a purge in the Kazakh region of Chirchik, Pravda said: "While a children's hospital is still under construction after six years, and only a third of the required building funds have been assigned to it, another private mansion was built."

under the guise of a sanatorium.

"Officially, it was registered as an apartment block with 12 flats, but it was fitted out with the best carpets, TVs and hi-fi equipment."

The report, spelling out yet more corruption in the higher ranks of the party, said that a general state of administrative inefficiency went hand-in-hand with the high life of the party officials.

"Over a million roubles were allocated to agricultural development, but the food

production actually fell. Average annual harvests of cotton, grain, vegetables and milk all fell."

Pravda went on, quoting from the minutes of the local plenum that replaced the old leadership: "One factory in four breaks its contracts for delivery of goods, and in the last four years, there have been production shortfalls of over 50 million roubles."

Factory production statistics were falsified to show output targets were being fulfilled, and hundreds of thousands of roubles went in unjustified bonuses.

The local party leadership knew and condoned at this, and their self-criticism was almost nonexistent," Pravda said.

The state pedigree cattle farm was allowed to list each sale of its livestock twice over, making a false "profit" of almost five million roubles, again with the connivance of the party leadership.

The head of the party economics department, already owning a private house, used his influence with the first secretary of the region to get another four-room flat

for his family, and more flats for each of his three daughters.

The wide publicity given to the Chirchik affair echoes similar corruption cases published under Mr Yuri Andropov, and reinforces Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's determination to maintain the clean-up campaign.

The sacked first secretary, Mr Asanbal Askarov, had powers similar to those of a governor-general. His replacement is neatly into the determination of Mr Gorbachev to replace most of

that generation of party officials in the region who owed their status and power to the costly bureaucratic years of Leonid Brezhnev.

While Pravda makes no reference to the first secretary of the Kazakh Republic, 73-year-old Mr Dinmukhammed Kunayev, a close associate of Mr Askarov and himself a Brezhnev loyalist, western observers suggest that the growing number of corruption cases being reported from Kazakhstan could be part of a campaign against Mr Kunayev's position in the Politburo.

Government close to collapse over Cup Final massacre

Ministers in Belgium quit over Heysel

From Derek Brown in Brussels

Belgian ministers announced their resignation from the Belgian Government last night, in a dramatic delayed reaction to the Heysel stadium football massacre of May 29.

The four-party coalition government was close to disintegration after the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Jean Gol, led the ministerial walkout in an angry letter to the Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, he said that the Government should have shouldered at least some of the responsibility for security blunders which contributed to 38 deaths at the Liverpool-Juventus European Cup Final.

Last night, the Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, was desperately trying to shore up his tottering coalition. But he could be driven reluctantly into a premature general election in the early autumn.

The constitutional crisis springs directly from the European Cup Final riot in Brussels, in which rampaging Liverpool supporters caused the death of 38 spectators, mostly Juventus fans.

But since then the Government, and particularly the Interior Minister, Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, have refused to accept any measure of political responsibility for the serious blunders in preparation for the match, revealed by an all-party parliamentary inquiry.

On Saturday, after a passionate debate in parliament, the Government contrived a procedural dodge to avoid a vote of confidence in Mr Nothomb. Opposition deputies walked out, leaving the floor to government supporters.

But yesterday, Mr Martens's comfortable victory turned spectacularly sour, when his deputy, Mr Jean Gol, who is also the Justice Minister, condemned the "frightful" events in the chamber, and tendered his resignation.

Mr Louis Michel, the chairman of Mr Gol's French-speaking Conservative Party, said after a party meeting to review Mr Gol's surprise decision that the five had "expressed their solidarity" with him. "The logical consequence of this solidarity is resignation," Mr Michel said.

Belga, the national news agency, reported that Mr Martens had gone to the royal palace yesterday evening for an emergency meeting with King Baudouin.

The withdrawal from his Government of all six French-speaking Conservative cabinet members would splinter Mr Martens's coalition of Christian Democrats and Conservatives, forcing an early general election.

Bottlers over a barrel

RUST, AUSTRIA: The Agriculture Minister, Mr Guenther Haiden, conceded yesterday that most of Austria's wine exporters may have played a role in sales of wine containing a potentially hazardous substance found in antifreeze.

Asked about reports that about 90 per cent of the country's approximately 30 exporters were involved, the Minister said: "It can be assumed that's correct." He refused to go into details.

The minister was visiting this village in Burgenland province, which produces much of Austria's wine. Some of the adulterated wine was sold under a Rust label, but growers here say their product is pure.

Mr Haiden and other Austrian officials previously had qualified the practice of mixing cheap wine with diethylene glycol to boost its sweetness and selling it as a quality wine, as the work of a "few black sheep."

One of Rust's wine producers, Mr Dieter Haberhauser, said the scandal also encompassed a large number of growers. The Agriculture Minister said there would be no official comment on the allegations while investigations continued.

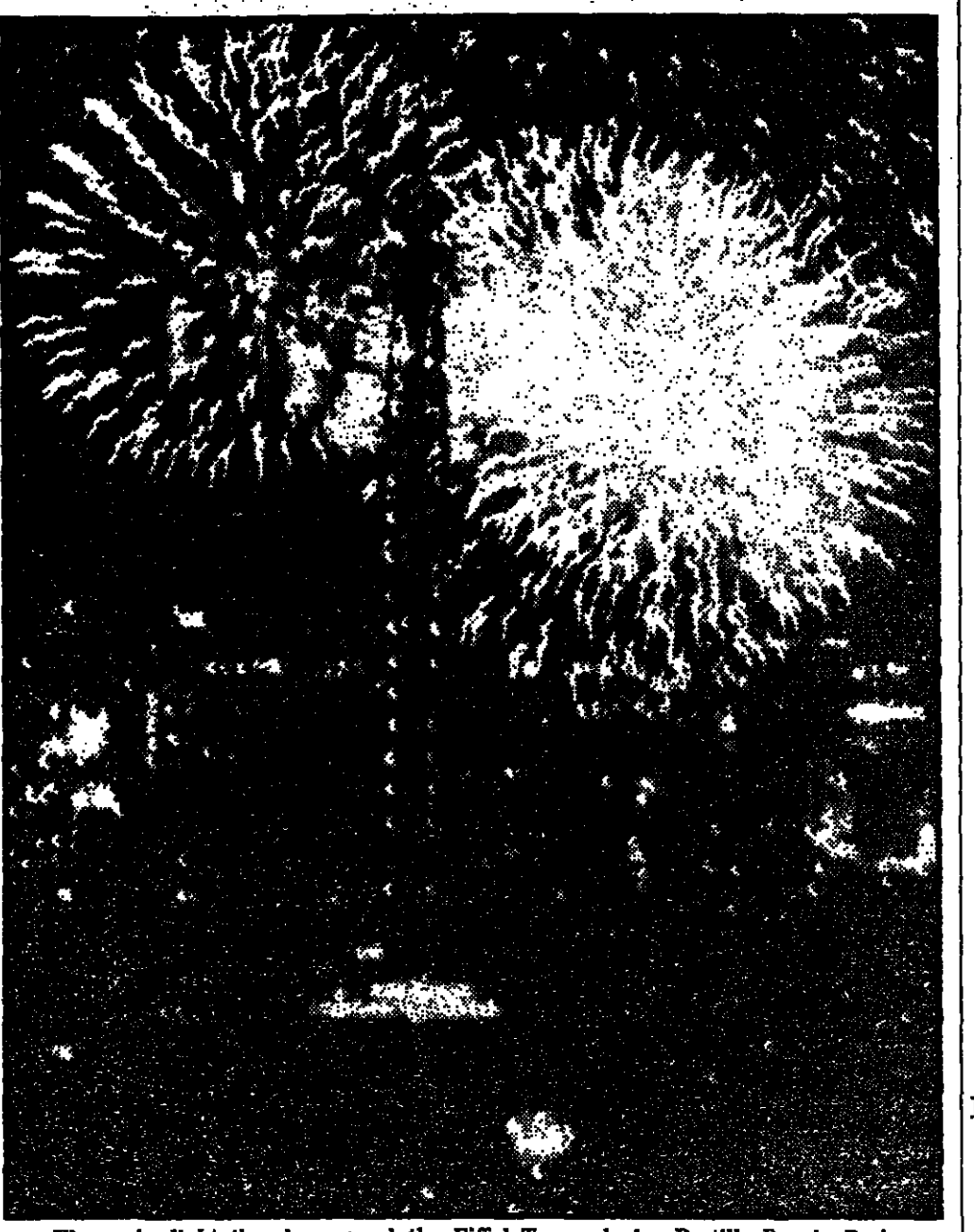
Mr Haberhauser said he knew of many growers who sold official certificates of testing to a wine's quality to exporters, who then used these to market inferior, adulterated wine in the amounts specified in the certificate. Such certificates were issued after controls by state inspectors.

"The wine producers are at least partially guilty," Mr Haberhauser said. "The setup has existed for years."

West Germany, which bans 10 per cent of Austria's wine exports last year, has withdrawn more than a million litres of suspect Austrian wine from the shelves.

West German health officials say a gramme of the chemical for every kilogramme of body weight is considered a deadly dose. The Health Ministry in Rheinland-Pfalz, West Germany, where the Federal Wine Regulation Board is based, says that most of the wine tested showed an average of 0.5 to 3.5 grammes per litre of diethylene glycol.

Since reports of the wine scandal appeared in the West German media last week, Austrian officials have repeatedly said that they have the situation under control. They have said that they are allowing no more adulterated wine to leave the country. — AP.



Fireworks light the sky around the Eiffel Tower during Bastille Day in Paris

Rebuff for Garcia on eve of office

From Michael Reid in Lima

The President-elect, Mr Alan Garcia, has emerged from his central-left Apra party's triennial national congress apparently in less than total control of the party.

The congress, which ended on Monday morning, elected its new leadership. Mr Garcia, who was elected President in April, was elected to the post of first vice-president, a position of considerable importance.

Mr Garcia, who takes office as President in a fortnight, was elected to a new post as president of the party and of its important political commission. But prior to the congress, Mr Garcia had come close to an open endorsement of Mr Negreiros to succeed him as general secretary.

The election of joint general secretaries appeared to be a compromise worked out between Mr Garcia and Mr Villanueva. The congress, which met largely in closed sessions, also approved changes aimed at simplifying the party's organisational structure.

This will make the party "more controllable," though it is not clear who is controlling it, a Western diplomat said. However, Mr Garcia's achievement in taking Apra to power for the first time in the party's 60-year history, and his wide national popularity, make any serious challenge to his leadership unlikely.

Explorers drop into Brazil

From Jan Rocha in Sao Paulo

FRENCH explorer will lead a 30-strong expedition 2,000 miles across the Mato Grosso — Brazil's vast central plateau — in an attempt to determine if pre-Columbian people made their way down from the Andes at the Atlantic and to establish when man first reached the plateau.

Mr Jean Perie, aged 38, is to lead the biggest ever archaeological expedition ever mounted in Brazil. Piloted balloons will be used to drop members into jungle inaccessible by foot.

The Franco-Brazilian enterprise is being backed by the French National History Museum and the Musée de l'Homme in Paris, and by Brazil's National Scientific Research Fund and the University of Sao Paulo.

Tests with the balloons began last weekend in Rondonopolis in the south of Mato Grosso, where cave paintings dating back thousands of years have been found.

Mr Perie, who describes himself as a "paleontologist," one who uses the raw material of the landscape to unearth traces of primitive man — believes the expedition will discover hundreds of archaeological sites that form a corridor across central Brazil. He has already found 80 sites, with more than 15,000 cave drawings, etchings and marks.

The expedition will go on foot but it will be using the latest in modern technology to help it, including satellite photographs from Landsat IV, and ultraviolet rays to detect cave paintings. They will also rely heavily on the Indian tribes who live in the Mato Grosso.

Mr Perie says the Indians know the archaeological sites in their areas, and often treat them as secret places. After the balloons, and other, tests are completed, the expedition will set out at the end of the year from the small town in the Brazilian border with Bolivia, Vila Bela de Santa Trinidad.

It will seek to follow the route that pre-historic peoples used up to 6,000 years ago, making huge detours to avoid natural barriers like rivers or ravines and using the many old crops of rocky formation along the way for shelter against wild animals and storms.

It is in the caves and under the ledges of these rocky formations that Mr Perie hopes to find many more drawings, fossils and artefacts to prove his theory of a migratory corridor that eventually brought Andean inhabitants down to the sea.

Attempt to change law on abortion

From Michael White in Washington

The Reagan Administration yesterday made its most serious move yet to get the Supreme Court to reverse its own 1973 ruling that American women have a constitutional right to abortion.

The Justice Department filed a brief arguing that the principle established by the historic Roe vs Wade case in 1973 was so sweeping that they block reasonable efforts by states and other local governments to control abortion. Immediately at stake are state laws in Illinois and Pennsylvania which impose restrictions on women and doctors involved in abortion. Both have been struck down by federal courts on the grounds that they were less concerned than with discouraging abortion outright.

Urging the court to abandon Roe vs Wade, the Justice Department says the 1973 ruling is so inflexible. There is no denying that the right to abortion has become the subject of increasingly angry partisanship in the Reagan years. Pro-abortion activists, protesting choice, are attacking themselves to counter the pro-life tag of their opponents. Have long feared this latest initiative.

President Reagan has spoken in support of the pro-life campaign and on only one occasion denounced the state of violence it spawned. This includes several bombings of clinics, for some of which a lay preacher in Maryland was recently given a 10-year prison sentence. Only two years ago, a similar tactic which led to the Supreme Court opinion in a 6-3 vote.

What may have sparked the most direct bid yet to change the legal climate for abortion is the arrival at the Justice Department of a new Attorney General, Mr Reagan's old ally, Mr Edwin Meese. Mr Meese has been angered by a recent run of court decisions and the White House's wishes, reinforced the traditional separation between Church and State.

He accused the court, which now has a knife-edge balance between liberals and conservatives, of making policy choices instead of articulating constitutional principles. Under Mr Meese, the Justice Department is becoming more active in the courts to uphold the Reagan line on social policy.

Children 'held as bait' in US camps

From Christopher Reed in San Francisco

Lawyers are seeking to remove from custody of the United States Immigration and Naturalisation Service about 2,000 children they say are being kept as "bait" to trap their illegal alien parents.

The INS ruled last year that children under 18 held in custody should not be released on bail to anyone except their parents or legal guardian. The ruling has caused the number of minors detained to more than double from 800.

A coalition of immigrants' rights, youth, law and civil liberties groups are seeking an injunction to stop the new INS rule. Lawyers also charge that conditions at the various detention centres are often atrocious.

The coalition has filed a group action against the INS in the names of four minors, all girls from El Salvador aged 16 to 13, aimed at compelling the INS to release minors to those who can show they are responsible for them. The INS counters that the order was made to protect minors.

The four girls have been held since early May or June without education, exercise or bail to anyone except their parents or legal guardian. In other cases a minor was held for nine months.

A coalition official confirmed that the mother of one of the girls was in the US illegally, "but almost all her family have been murdered in El Salvador and she is frightened of being killed if she is returned." US immigration policy makes it difficult for El Salvadorians to seek political asylum.

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Government keeps grip on Mexico

Mexico City: The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party kept a tight political grip on Mexico by winning a strong majority in the Congress in mid-term balloting, according to incomplete returns yesterday.

But leaders of the opposition National Action Party, a conservative group known as PAN, claim there was widespread fraud in the July 7 state and congressional polls.

Incomplete Federal Electoral Commission returns indicated that the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) won at least 210 of the 400 seats in the lower house of Congress.

Some 300 of those seats are filled by direct election and the rest allotted to minority parties in proportion to the number of votes they get. In the outgoing house, PRI held 299 seats and PAN just one.

PRI which has been in power for 56 years — also holds the 64-seat Senate.

PRI candidates were declared winners in seven races for governor and their party claimed decisive victories in a smattering of state legislatures and dozens of municipalities.

PRI victors included new governors for Colima, Queretaro, Campeche, Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi, and for the northern border states of Sonora and Nuevo Leon.

PAN supporters in the two northern states have protested almost daily against what they claim was election fraud by PRI officials. During the campaign, PAN candidates claimed PRI had mismanaged the economy and successive PRI administrations had been corrupt. — AP.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Apartheid report rejected

SOUTH AFRICA'S President P. W. Botha yesterday rejected a state-funded research body's finding that the policies of his National Party were responsible for racial conflict.

The Human Sciences Research Council, in a report issued earlier this month, warned that apartheid could lead to catastrophic unless race relations were improved urgently.

Mr Botha said yesterday: "If we thus seek true reasons for what the report describes, the particularly high possibility for conflict between groups in South Africa, then it must primarily lie within the nature of our ethnic variety and not as much in the political structuring of it." — Reuter.

50 injured

POLICE in Kashmir clashed yesterday with stone-throwing youths protesting about an attack on a former state official and about 50 people, including 13 policemen, were injured. The trouble started when youths began forcing shopkeepers to close in the Srinagar districts of Bohni Kadal, Naid Kadal and Zaina Kadal as part of a strike demanding the arrest of those responsible for an attack on the former chief minister, Farooq Abdullah. — AP.

Bastille verse

FRENCH troops who marched in the Bastille Day parade through Paris in heavy rain inspired the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, to write a traditional Haiku poem as he watched, he said yesterday. It translated as: "Tricolor flies in the gale nobody recoils before July's lightning bolts." — Reuter.

Khartoum arrests

BATONS and tear-gas were used in the streets of Khartoum yesterday for the first time since the coup against the former president, Mr Jafar Numeiri, writes Ed Hooper. About 3,000 people were disposed of by police while marching to the offices of the Council of Ministers, to present a petition demanding the dismissal of the governor of the Bank of Sudan. Several people were arrested.

Falashas' protest

HUNDREDS of Ethiopian Jews are refusing to work or attend Hebrew classes because of demands by Israeli rabbis that they undergo symbolic rites of conversion to Judaism, their leaders said in Tel Aviv yesterday. Leaders of the black Jews, known as Falashas, told Israeli radio that they would strike today for a third day to protest against a ruling by Israel's two chief rabbis that they undergo a ritual bath. — Reuter.

Voyage delayed

THE Godspeed's voyage, from Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands, retracing the 1607 journey across the Atlantic by the first English settlers to Jamestown, was suspended yesterday because of concern about the coming hurricane season. The ship was originally scheduled to have been in Virginia last week. — AP.

Space reunion

TWO Soviet cosmonauts who took part in historic super-power space link-up 10 years ago set off yesterday for celebrations in the US, marking the anniversary of the event. Tass said, Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov, who were launched by the USSR, Thomas Stafford, and Donald Slayton carried out a flawless docking. — Reuter.

Rescued

SPANISH police yesterday raided a flat in the town of Lave near San Sebastian and rescued a landowner who had been kidnapped five days ago by Basque separatist guerrillas. Mr Angel Carasusan Madrazo, aged 65, was abducted by three armed men. — Reuter.

Sheikh held

STATE security authorities have detained Sheikh Hafiz Salama, Egypt's most vocal advocate of Islamic law, and are questioning him about pamphlets allegedly found in his office, one of Salama's aides said in Cairo yesterday. — AP.

Shuttle hold-up

THE aborted launch of the space shuttle Challenger will be delayed at least two weeks and space officials were expected to decide yesterday whether the flight would be put off indefinitely because of a heavy schedule. — AP.

Recorder inquiry

ARMED police guarded the flight records from the ill-fated Air India jumbo jet as experts gathered at India's main nuclear research facility yesterday to decode tapes that could provide vital clues to the crash.



An election official in La Paz delivers two ballot boxes to military police after Sunday's elections in Bolivia

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Write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (TK) Officer Careers (0715 07), London HA7 4PZ, or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office.

Please include your date of birth and your present and/or intended qualifications. Upper age limit on entry is 39.

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Education & Training



RAF Officer

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(4 posts)
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Applicants should be well qualified academically and have proven administrative skills and experience in higher education. All applicants are invited to express preferences between the four posts if they so wish although the Polytechnic reserves the right to allocate successful applicants to specific posts.

Application forms and further details (returnable by 15th August) from: Personnel Branch, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, 'F' Block, Perry Barr, Birmingham B42 2SU. Tel. 021-356 9193 Ext 215/216.

Applications from employees of the GLC or MCC's with relevant experience will be welcome. An equal opportunities employer.

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(for Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Outdoor Pursuits)

Applications are invited from experienced Youth and Community Workers or teachers for the above post.

Applicants should have mountain leadership experience and suitable qualifications and also hold a current driving licence.

Salary and conditions of service in accordance with L.M.C. Range 3 (Points 1-5) £7,286 - £8,844 plus London Allowance of £1,038 per annum. A casual Car Users Allowance will be payable.

If you would like to discuss this post further, please contact the Organiser for Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and Outdoor Pursuits, David Crawford-White on 01-472 4435 or Rosemary Finch on 01-534 4545, extension 5732.

For application forms and further details, please write to the Director of Education, Education Offices, 378-383 High Street, Stratford E15 4RD, telephone number 01-534 4545, extension 5765. Closing date: 23 July, 1985.



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Applicants should write with cv to: The Personnel Manager, Hodder & Stoughton, Mill Road, Dunton Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.

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A programmer with good operating system experience to join a team supporting an IBM 3080 mainframe experience with MVS and RSM would be an advantage.

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Each appointment will be for two years in the first instance on scales ranging from £10,500 to £14,000.

Further details obtainable from Dr D. F. Hartley, Computer Laboratory, Corn Exchange Street, Cambridge CB2 3RQ. The closing date for applications is 31 July, 1985.

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- CHEMISTRY — MATHS AND SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
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- MATHS — MATHS AND SCIENCE/BUSINESS STUDIES AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENTS
- HISTORY — HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
- ENGLISH — HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES DEPARTMENT
- SECRETARIAL SKILLS — BUSINESS STUDIES DEPARTMENT
- ECONOMICS — BUSINESS STUDIES DEPARTMENT
- COMPUTER SCIENCES — BUSINESS STUDIES DEPARTMENT
- MOTOR VEHICLE MECHANIC — ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
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Qualifications required: Degree plus PGCE plus minimum three years experience at 'O' level and/or 'A' level.

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Interviews to be held in London early September. Further information and application forms obtainable from:

SEYCHELLES HIGH COMMISSION P.O. Box 4 P.E. 4th Floor, 50 Conduit Street, London W1A 4PE Telephone: 01-439 0400

Application forms to be returned by 15th August, 1985.

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Applications are invited for appointment as lecturer in the School of Physics and Geosciences.

Applicants must have expertise in signal analysis, image analysis and numerical modelling. Areas of application include three dimensional seismology, oceanographic and meteorological, terrestrial and satellite data analysis and geological remote sensing. Preference will be given to applicants with industrial experience.

Teaching will be expected in the general area of scientific data handling and in the preferred research area.

Appointment will be for three years in the first instance with the possibility of tenure at the end of this period. (Ref. 796).

Salary Range: Lecturer £26,200-£34,467, Senior Lecturer £32,614-£36,905 (Aust.)

Conditions include return fares for applicants and family plus assistance with removal expenses.

Qualifications: PhD preferred, candidates with lesser qualifications may be considered at other than the advertised level of appointment.

Appointments: Details including applicant's telephone number and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted no later than 15 August 1985 to Dr W. Walker, C/o Agent General for Western Australia, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ, England.

Interviews will be held in London on 19 August. When applying please quote G5.

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Applications are invited for the above post. The successful applicant will have particular responsibility for a postgraduate course in Fisheries Biology and should therefore have experience in some area of fish biology.

The post is tenable from 1st January, 1986.

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Closing date for applications: 28th August, 1985.

Further particulars from The Registrar, The University of Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG.

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To develop realistic theoretical models of magnetic recording media using Monte-Carlo simulations.

Supervisor: Dr. R. W. Chantrell

Preliminary enquiries should be made by contacting the supervisors. Tel. (0773) 22141.

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Research Assistant: £5,405 to £7,176

Applicants for Research Assistant posts should note that appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years, and that successful applicants will be required to register for a higher degree. Research Fellow appointments will be made for a maximum period of three years.

Application forms and further details quoting the appropriate reference number obtainable from the Personnel Office, Lancashire Polytechnic, Preston PR1 2TQ. Tel. (0772) 262027. Closing date: 7th August, 1985.

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Experience of working with people in a community setting and a knowledge of recent developments on women's art will be an advantage.

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in three dimensional studies. We shall be interested in applicants with a broad range of two-dimensional skills in the areas of printmaking and painting. Some graphic abilities will also be of interest.

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Both appointments are open from January 1986. Send A4 SAS for application form and details to: The Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dartington College of Arts, Taites, Devon TQ6 6EJ.

Closing date 30th August 1985.

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Duties are varied and will include attending meetings and drafting minutes. As experience grows you will be expected to undertake investigations and reports for sub-committees. Experience of an aspect of the Education Service would be desirable.

The selection procedure for this post will include the completion of a written assignment.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Education Personnel Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, quoting Reference E.30. Telephone No. 061-234 7081.

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The Option Leader is responsible to the Head of Department of Graphic Design for Photographic Design within the B.A. Honours Graphic Design Course and will be expected to contribute significantly to future course developments within this area of study.

The vacancy is available from September 1985. Details and application form on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from Chief Administrative Officer (Staffing), Exeter College of Art and Design, Earl Richards Road North, Exeter EX2 6AS.

New Man tried to get his act together at the end of the Seventies — the decade of the growth of the women's movement — and mostly failed. He's still around, putting on a brave face, as these two different viewpoints illustrate

Laying down machismo and taking up knitting

WHEN Mae West pointed out that a man in the house is worth two in the street she might have been thinking about new man, the anti-sexist male of the late Seventies who had been cast in the founding of modern feminism. He went to consciousness-raising sessions, he took his turn with the housework and he shared responsibility for the children. Bliss. No home should be without one.

But where is he now? Where are his creches against sexism, his anti-patriarchal men's centres and his fearless, if interminable, bouts of self-analysis? What ever happened to the men's movement?

The men's movement — a rather grand and eccentric title for a tiny social pressure group — petered out in the early Eighties. There had been some conferences but they ended abruptly because some feminists who complained of a new regime of male power in the making.

However, new man survives. He still meets with his mates, usually on some issue of practical and common concern probably related to their children: baby co-operatives, workplace nurseries, creches. He also has a national newsletter — print run 2,000 — which appears, volunteers willing, every three months or so.

New man stepped out of a traditional stereotype and immediately found himself another. With his pleated trousers, voluminous shirts, Chinese-skipper and self-effacing manner, he labours under a most crippling burden: no-one really takes him seriously. Feminists don't believe that a man who has only just learned how to change a nappy is capable of changing the world, and other men sneer at his pretensions pseudo-feminism and relish his discomfort in the face of their own unconstituted sexism.

In much the same way as over the years this page has been perceived as a post-graduate seminar for men, so new man lives with his own caricature, manufactured out of ignorance and fear. But who said life was fair, or even comprehensible? Most other men, for instance, would regard themselves as "normal." It matters little that normal men have killed more than 100,000,000 other normal men this century, or that normal men are busy with an increasing ingenuity, building weapons of human destruction.

As children boys are educated to lose themselves in pursuit of normality. They are taught to respect, above all, their own masculinity, a point sadly made by 14-year-

NEW MAN

It's GREAT to see you after so long. You've been spending a lot of time with this new guy. Still lovey-dovey... ey?



I was beginning to think we might lose you to the dreaded institution?



So is the honeymoon period coming to an end?



So now he goes to Zen encounters on Mondays, creative cookery evenings on Wednesdays and a Mens group on Thursdays.



Oh... Tonight's the night he takes his washing to his Mums....?



old Aled Jones, one of Britain's most talented choirboys, who admitted recently that he wouldn't like to sing at his own school because the other boys might think it was easy. Boys like to have mates after all.

These boys grow up expecting to live in the sunshine of male mythology, holding down a good job, happily married with children and socially tranquillised by the attractions of a man's world. This is not the place for wimps, any expression of one's feelings is always interpreted as a profound sign of weakness. New man on a mission of conversion clearly has much to do but social conditions are slowly changing in his favour.

Long term unemployment and the impact of the women's movement, have meant that many men, whether they like it or not, cannot play the male role in which they have been cast. In particular, professional single men between 20 and 30 are finding themselves in an identity crisis. Their difficulties are being exploited — for consumer purposes at least — by the women's media: enter Cosmo Man, which has identified an expanding market of men trying to fit into a lifestyle for which they are wholly unprepared.

For his part, new man has registered some successes. He has better manners than he used to have (he always mentions women and black people when speaking in public) and he has stopped calling himself a "feminist," a declaration that anyway was never really believed as the real utterance of a real man. More significantly, he is more likely to be present at the birth of his children than ever before and he is making vasectomy socially respectable. He is also more likely to stay at home and look after the children while his partner goes out to work, although this might in large part be due to a shrinking jobs market.

But such changes are slight when set against the economic and political balance between men and women which remains hopelessly unequal. Very little has changed in the conditions of women over the past ten years as delegates to the International Decade of Women are being told now in Nairobi. For all his good intentions, new man has been unable to prise social and sexual power out of the hands of his brothers.

The new man in politics, like Ken Livingstone, talks a lot about equality, but there

is little evidence that political parties are seriously considering a programme of government which would shift the balance of power in favour of women. Inevitably, therefore, new man finds himself isolated, behaving like a fifth columnist in a society that pours scorn on his tender expressions of self-doubt and which views candid fraternity as either sexually weak or as a cover for homosexual activity.

There are, however, some new men who are not taking it on the chin. Reading a recent issue of the Men's Antisexist Newsletter I was taken with the courage of Gerry Popplestone, a new man if ever there was one. He writes:

"When I take my knitting out on a train, I know I will feel some shame initially. But there are ways of dealing with it. I can engage the man opposite in conversation and he will eventually talk about it. The feelings of shame go eventually."

When Mae West felt like a new man, she may not have had Mr Popplestone in mind, but she could do a lot worse.

Men's Antisexist Newsletter, c/o 60 Rhymney Street, Cathays, Cardiff.

Aidan White

The trouble starts at Greenham Common

IT IS well-known that most feminists have balls. The fight for women's rights has never been easy and front-line combat is usually left to the bravest of our sisters. But a fact which is soundly acknowledged is that many feminists also have penises (or penes, depending on your age and/or education).

It is simple: there is a growing breed of men who have been as liberated as any women from the temptation to discriminate between the two sexes in the conventional women-are-a-lesser-species way. But where do they stand? Many female feminists choose to completely ignore this class, seemingly treating it as an awkward complication of what would otherwise be a straightforward boys' love story. Others acknowledge the label "male feminist," "sympathisers" or even "our male support" — a term

which has perhaps understandably left us — I include myself in the hybrid class — with the nickname "the jack strap" as we congregate shyly at the back of demonstrations organised by women.

But the situation is really getting beyond a joke. The rape crisis centre near my home is sending out leaflets which appear to be specifically designed to raise animosity between the sexes. In bold letters it drums its message into its readers, who are often young girls: "Remember: any man can be a rapist: any woman can be raped."

At first glance this dictum appears logical, and can be argued to be true. But it is only true in the same way that the sentence: "Any woman can be an evil child-murderer: any man can be murdered, while a child," is true. Both are actually equally meaningless. The former, however, deliberately incites hatred and mistrust in a way some might find disturbing.

The city where I live is a progressive place — groups regularly meet to discuss how to break down the barriers between the sexes. I would love to attend but too often I find a sign at the door saying "Women only." Somehow that does not count as a barrier. At a recent meeting

of all the ethnic minority groups in the city under the auspices of the Council for Racial Equality, a leading community worker rose to her feet and said: "All men are sexist and all whites are racist." A call for a show of hands revealed I was apparently the only person among the hundreds present who found this statement both sexist and racist. I left, baffled.

The mistrust conjured up by a generation of misandronists has already borne fruit. Here's an experiment: choose five or 10 casual acquaintances of the opposite sex and behave in a relaxed, but tactile way with each of them. Lean on them, put your hand on their shoulder, give them a friendly punch. Note their reaction. At the end of the week, compare your results with those obtained by people of the opposite sex doing the same thing.

The results are always the same. Women who are familiar in a physical way with men are assumed to be playful and extrovert, and elicit an appropriate response: men are usually pleased, in a rather bashful way. Some men misinterpret any sort of touching as a sexual signal.

Men who touch women almost invariably get one of

two reactions: curt withdrawal, or occasionally, very cautious acceptance. Most women apparently misinterpret any sort of touching as a sexual signal.

This leaves men who lack had motives (whether they are gay, eunuchs or Mr Average) with the feeling that there is some real bias going on. They want to say to women: "If you touch me, it is a charming and commendable open display of affection. If I touch you, it's sexual harassment. Why?"

For many of us of the jack strap, one thing has come to symbolise all that is tragically rotten at the heart of today's female feminist movement — and here I thank my head — the block. Greenham Common. No bomb-happy fascist I — this follows my having spent a year as secretary of a 500-strong branch of CND and I remain a public and unashamed subscriber to the Guardian.

But you argue, that debate is old. Greenham is all women because it is not a CND event, but a separate protest organised by women for women. This point I concede, without qualification.

You continue: it is all women because it is more practical and gets better media coverage than any. This also I concede, although confessing a little doubt about the media aspect, having seen the plethora of "skinhead lesbian mums" articles it engenders.

You say: it is all women because it is a statement against all forms of "male violence": rape, sexual harassment, militarisation, pornography, not just the bomb. This too, I fully concede.

Then where do we differ? In this: the assumption that we cannot be against "male violence", and should therefore not be allowed to join demonstrations against it. To take that as a principle is clearly divisive. In practical terms, many men will remember occasions when they were teenagers or younger, of larger, stronger males trying to "interfere" with them. I certainly do. But we are not to join the protest — we are males, therefore we are necessarily sexist.

Is not the time now here for the removal of this "female violence" against men? Because it is convenient for female feminists to treat men as uniformly discriminatory, animals, it does not make it right. In a situation not a million miles from the ones I describe (that is, by swapping all the genders) such processes would be called sex discrimination. And that, brothers and sisters, is illegal.

Nuri Vittachi

Why the Catholic label will not always stick

LETTERS

ALTHOUGH the Guardian is the last paper in which one would expect to read words under the heading "Catholicism," the article (June 16) is a very similar line. I am tempted to portray all groups and individuals involved in strengthening family life and restoring respect for life, Christian and all part of a Catholic plot, is manifestly absurd. Enoch Powell, for one, is a very unlikely candidate for the Papal SS.

When Polly Toynbee rang this office, I took great pains to explain to her that this society was founded by a Jewish doctor and that its members are of all religious denominations, and none, it seems, however, despised her obvious disappointment that a Catholic label could not be affixed, she was not to be deflected from her witch-hunt.

She complains that "well-placed journalists... argue the Christian case as if they themselves were open to arguments, and not mandated by their faith." If journalists write articles which are based on what she calls "neutral arguments" rather than appeals to religious teaching, why should that bother Ms Toynbee?

How strange that a liberal, journalist should seek to restrict the grounds on which these issues can be argued. Perhaps she wants to practise religious apartheid and make her opponents wear badges declaring "Christian — not to be trusted."

The article brought to mind the description given by Dr Nathanson in his book *Aborting America* of the campaign to legalise abortion in America. The pro-abortionists consistently abused the Catholic church and claimed that all opposition to abortion came from the Vatican, ignoring every non-religious objection.

Dr Nathanson now believes that if the same degree of

victimisation had been levelled against any other ethnic group, like Jews or blacks, there would be outrage over the racism of the campaign. Those who cannot deny the evidence placed before them always seek to destroy by calling names as the last tactic of the defence. Such are the tactics of the Immoral Minority, if I may trespass on their preserves for once.

Valerie Riches (Mrs), National Hon. Secretary, Family and Youth Concern, Milton Keynes.

Unreal Cosmo

I MISSED Roger Knight's article (July 4) on Cosmopolitan but I read Linda Kelsey's defence of the magazine she edits (July 9).

She surprised me by seeming to suggest that Cosmopolitan is helping to solve women's sexual problems. Possibly it does help the very small number of women who find it financially and practically possible to attend the exclusive seminars. Yet for the majority of women reading the magazine it can only make them feel sexually inadequate. Their emphasis on the myriad of different types of orgasms their readers should be experiencing is almost obsessive. These articles are usually accompanied by photos of very young attractive women.

The implication that the quality of a woman's sex life depends on her looking like a 21-year-old, six-foot, bronzed goddess is pursued throughout the magazine both visually and in writing. A huge selection of fitness regimes are offered to women to help them achieve this aim. The reader is told how the Cosmo team have a special fitness class during their lunch hour and urged to start one at their place of work. The majority of women in full-time work probably find their lunch hours taken up with shopping or, if not, they simply relax it as a rare chance to sit down and relax.

Linda Kelsey ends her letter by saying that Cosmo-



WHICH IS MORE LIBERATING, HANG ON, I'LL CHECK

politan writes in a "language that many women relate to. As a 20-year-old female student at the University of Cambridge, I can find nothing to relate to in Cosmopolitan. Neither can my mother, my grandmother or the majority of my female friends.

Cosmopolitan can never honestly claim to be interested in women or the struggle for their liberation since the female population comes in all shapes, sizes, ages, with a huge variety of problems, and only a very few would fit the Cosmopolitan mould. Yours faithfully, Sarah Porter, Kingston, Surrey.

HANDS off Cosmo, you pompous tit! I can't be the only Guardian woman incensed by Roger Knight's smug analysis. Cosmopolitan blows like a healthy breeze through the benighted pages of the British women's media. It suffers not from the glib vulgarity of She, the dullness of Options, the mind-blasting snobbery of Women's Journal/Homes and Gardens or, most importantly, the merciless domesticity of the "women's weeklies."

It does not patronise its readership: it offers escapism along with its advice, recognising that modern women work but are not necessarily well-paid; are often mothers, but not looking for endless paradigms of parenting, and

that they can, given a little energy and enthusiasm, improve on some aspects of their lives. Tanya Palmer, Leicester.

Fair fight

I FOUND myself in complete agreement with the article (July 9) about the problems women face in being selected as Labour candidates for Parliament.

However, I was surprised to read allegations about Diane Abbott and Brent East Labour Party which were wrong. The group claiming to be the "hard left" in Brent East did not attempt to discredit Diane by leaking a "forged" document to the press. She was the candidate they first approached to stand against me and they voted for her in both ballots at the final selection meeting.

It is true that Diane invited me to lunch to tell me that my supporters were trying to discredit her but although she claimed to know their names, she refused to tell me who they were. I pressed her to give me the details but to this day I have received nothing from her.

If she has any complaints she should make them to Brent East Labour Party so that they can investigate and if they concluded that there had been a "dirty tricks department at work" I would stand down so that the selec-

tion procedure could be rerun under fairer circumstances.

As the Guardian stated as fact that a "dirty tricks department" was operating I assume either the Guardian or Diane Abbott will now produce some evidence, however insubstantial so that we can consider it. Failing that perhaps Brent East Labour Party can look forward to a public apology from Diane Abbott and the Guardian. Yours faithfully, Ken Livingstone, The County Hall, London SE1.

No option

DURING 16 years as a careers officer, I have heard some jokes about career teachers; I have even made some myself, but I cannot let this pass. Dorothy Stannard, (Morpeth, June 28). "Some (careers teachers) without qualms, see prostitution as a useful option for the lowest ability girls." In my experience, no careers teacher, ever, would recommend this "option" with or without qualms.

Helen F. Morris, Beckenham, Kent.

Red herring

POLLY TOYNEBE (July 1) raises a misleading and emotive red herring when she talks about Baby Cotton learning that her unknown mother gave her up gladly for money. The mother did not "give her up", but conceived her for someone else in the first place, who provided for her during pregnancy. In the case of Baby Cotton, the arrangement the parent who counts is the one who wanted the child, and who planned and arranged for her to be born. Hence Baby Cotton was assured from the start that she would be welcome and would have someone to love her.

Were it not for the surrogate arrangement, Baby Cotton would not have existed at all. Geoffrey Watson, Winchester.

THE UGLY SISTER

DEAR All, I promised to let you know how I got on. I have not had a chance to do so far. When you think what these people get paid, you wonder how they've got the time to take the money. You know how much I don't like being moved and honestly by the time we arrived here there were times when I really thought I'd die.

In fact, I was so tired I really didn't take in the room they gave me. I just had to get to sleep and I never can sleep away from my own bed. But I must say, this morning I was shocked and I really isn't good enough. You know how upset I got with the claustrophobia in small places and they think they can put me off with anything because I'm just a poor woman on my own. Added to that the flooring is lethal with tiles, and I got a chill just getting out of bed this morning.

But I must say it's come to a pretty pass when you pay good money to stay in a place and be looked after and then when you complain and say it isn't good enough and you're used to it to wall carpeting at those prices and curtains, not blinds, because I can never sleep if there's any light coming in the room at night, and at least not to have to hear the plumbing every time someone goes to the toilet, even several rooms away; well, I must say I wasn't pleased by the treatment they gave me. You'd think the staff, who get paid good money, look after us here, didn't speak a word of English for all the notice they took of what I said to them,

and even after the maid had been in and cleaned the room, I found something really disgusting under the bed some one must have left, and it makes you wonder how clean the sheets were because I was so tired out I never looked. It makes you wonder how hygienic it is here.

I did manage the stairs for breakfast — I'd have gone hungry if not for all anyone here cares. The stairs are stone, though, and very hard on the legs, and you know how I suffer from the feet. I think at times like these there should be a lift and some of the people here are quite old. But I might as well have saved



my poor feet as it happens. I asked them for a lightly boiled brown egg — you can't be too careful with other people's eggs, can you? — and three-quarter minutes, it's very binding. But they said no cooked breakfast at all and if I wanted more than coffee and toast I'd have to wait for lunchtime. So I went and lay on my bed. I was so upset, quite exhausted.

Oh, my dear, there's worse to come. I was looking forward to some nice soup and a nice steak and some nicely done chips and grilled toma-

atoes like at home, but I couldn't touch the food. I don't know what they use for their frying, but it smells terrible, and I'm sure the meat was off and heaven only knows what it had in it. You know how careful I have to be with my delicate stomach. I can't bring myself to write what it looked like, but you can imagine!

Anyway I had food poisoning all afternoon till I thought I'd die, and it must've been that because they can't do anything with ice cream, can they? And I had mild flu because it's got disinfectant qualities, and chocolate is always safe, isn't it? I had to fill up on something. My poor stomach was all swollen up and now my poor legs are swollen and I have to lie down to save them and quite painful. And really, it's too bad I pushed the bell in the bathroom lots of times and no one came and the toilet just kept flushing till my poor head was swimming.

I forgot to pack the Rennie's, too, although you'd think there'd be a great call for them here and they hadn't got any and didn't even know what I meant. They thought I wanted to buy a disgusting looking brown drink which smells of drains. Imagine, with my delicate stomach!

Actually, it may not have been the drink that smells of drains because there's a very overpowering smell of drains everywhere here. You know it difficult to breathe quite often in new air, well, went out to ventilate myself a bit and I couldn't breathe at all, it smelt so bad.

And it's so hot I've got my lumps again like that time the young doctor was so rude and said it was heat lumps and you were so quick and put him in his place and told him you'd never seen heat lumps like that at home and if he wasn't careful he'd have an epidemic of something nasty on his hands.

I'm quite exhausted, so I'll stop now and try to get a little rest. I need camomile for my sunburning after a lovely holiday. Wish you were here.

LAURA ASHLEY
STARTS HERE 17TH JULY

هكذا من الاله

Hugh Hebert on the Lancaster House disagreement

End game

LORD SOAMES is inclined to ooze a rich Churchillian relish sometimes, when delivering himself of some choice political wisdom. Last night there he was talking about his time as temporary governor of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia for the period of the 1980 elections. Given the level of intimidation, should he have Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party?

Those to the right urged him on, those to the left held him back. This is not Puddletown-in-the-Marsh, he finally declared, "this is Africa where people think nothing of sticking their pole up their opponent's what-not."

Pat on cue, the end of End of Empire (Granada) rolled last night just a few days after Mugabe threatened to rewrite the last page of the script himself by tearing up the Lancaster House constitution that sent Soames to oversee that historic election, the brief tropical twilight of British dominion in Africa.

Unlike some of this patchy service, this last episode could call on leading players who are still in the throes of politics: Ian Smith, still leading the Zimbabweans, still winning most of the reserved white seats in the latest election; Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, still deadly rivals; Lord Carrington, seen as the diplomatic wizard of Lancaster House, though he hated every minute; General Peter Walls who had fought the Patriotic Front guerrillas through seven years of Smith's rule.

Harold Wilson did not appear, for the very good reason that as Prime Minister with majority he could count on his throne. In 1965, let Smith get away with UDI by declaring that Britain would not use force to bring the Rhodesian leader to heel. An insane announcement on Wilson's part, Denis Healey told us bluntly last night, and one of the rare occasions when Wilson was seen to be honest.

As for the pathetic Bishop Muzorewa with the muscular General Walls at his right hand, Smith's uttering "I'm right behind you, buster" in his ear, he looked like a choirboy fallen among Maas. Apt to call his intelligence chief in for a prayer meeting and a quick update, it is still difficult to decide if he was more devout than dumb or vice versa.

At Lancaster House, he was asked to step down as Prime Minister to make way for new elections. He pondered through the night. As Walls said, he was looking to the Foreign Office and God. Mugabe asked him: "was perhaps expecting rather a lot from such an unlikely collaboration?" One of them must have let him down.

Michael Billington reports from a quarry near Avignon on Peter Brook's dawn-to-dusk staging of the great Sanskrit epic, the Mahabharata

Krishna comes to the city of the popes

WE assembled around seven o'clock on Saturday evening in an amphitheatre of stone-quarry 14 kilometres outside Avignon after a boat-trip up the broad-banked Rhone. As the sun edged down behind the cliff-face of the quarry, Peter Brook's production of the great Sanskrit epic, the Mahabharata, began. Eleven hours later, with the birds singing in the Provencal dawn, the show finished with a vision of Paradise with stars playing and candles bobbing gently in the on-stage river.

We were the first audience at this year's Avignon Festival to see the production of the Mahabharata as it should ideally be experienced: not as three separate evenings but as, in Jean-Claude Carrière's adaptation, a full-on day-long epic dealing with the birth of heroes and legends, a world-shaking family quarrel and a final exhausted calm.

Words like sin and evil are never used

It was, in every sense, an unforgettable experience comparable to the kind of day-long ritual audiences must have undergone in Athens in the 5th century BC. One out of the tip-up seats and the occasional bout of tiredness; for what one was seeing was the cycle of human affairs presented in a single night.

What is also worth stressing is that the Mahabharata is a triumphal vindication (if one were needed) of the work Brook has been doing in Paris over the past eleven years. There are still those who wonder why Brook has chosen to work abroad with his own international company rather than churning out product for our classical theatre.

But this production shows him forging a fabulous narrative theatre that combines the lyrical magic of The Conference of The Birds, the austerity of Les Iks, the lushness of Les Femmes d'Alger, and the raw power of the work Brook's own terms) combine in a work that is like

Shakespeare's Histories in its vision of dynastic conflict and universal disorder. Each of the three plays that make up the epic also has its own distinct tone. The first, La Partie de Des (The Dice-Game), is rich in myth and magic. It begins with Vyasa dictating "le grand poème du monde" to a scribe and shows the origins of the two clans — the Pandava brothers and their cousins — the Kauravas — whose conflict leads to global disaster. Karna, the child of the sun, is born in a billow of "torch-smoke, wreathed as a boy in garlands while a bow and arrow is placed in his hand."

But although the first play shows the growing quarrel between the rival cousins and leads to the fatal dice-game in which the Pandava leader (Mathias Habich) gambles away his inheritance, it is full of piercing images of tenderness. At one point the Pandava brothers all harmoniously share the same bride and lie down in front of her with their mother, Kunti, at their head.

And in the second play, L'Exile Dans La Forêt, we get a sense almost of pastoral idyll as the brothers go into retreat and eventually become part of a court where an entertainer plays out a puppet-show behind a crimson curtain. But the inevitable conflict approaches and in the third part, La Guerre, we are plunged into a world of darkness, torchlight, smoke, bloodshed, the death of successive heroes, the destruction of kingdoms before the arrival of the dawn and a sense of healing harmony.

What does it all mean? On a narrative level, it is a basic decline-and-fall story of rival family factions destroying the very universe that is their inheritance. But what makes it enigmatic for a Western audience is that in Indian epic, it is that moral blame is never apportioned, words like sin and evil are never used and that the great god Krishna foresees and laments the coming holocaust but seems powerless to prevent it.

If a general principle emerges, it is that human beings must find order



Life cycle: Bruce Myers as Karna.

within themselves to create an ordered universe; and to me there is one crucial exchange in which the Pandava leader is asked the miracle of life and says that "Each day death beats at our door yet we live as if we were immortal."

The ultimate meaning of the Mahabharata is for each individual to discover. But Brook gives it a direct link with our century in a monumental explosion of blinding intensity that bursts out of the quarry and fills the stage with sulphurous smoke. I met an Indian professor who said it was out of keeping with the original but to me it was a brilliant reminder of the looming destruction under which we all live.

For the most part, however, Brook evokes chaos and disorder through the simplest means: a shower of white arrows crisscrossing the night sky, Karna propelling a single chariot-wheel across the sand-caked stage, warriors splashing heedlessly through the river that was once the source of creation. It is like an elliptical Wars Of The Roses. But it also ends with an intense Shakespearean feeling that, after the dark night of the soul, comes the overpowering human need for renewal.

Brook's international company also helps give the work a universal quality. There is no attempt at a spurious Indian ethnicity; and there is a whole range of remarkable performances from Maurice Benichou as Krishna, regarding mankind's self-destructiveness with immeasurable sorrow. Mamadou Diaoua as a volatile, giant-like Pandava warrior, from Mathias Habich as the clan's blood, whipcord-muscle leader, from Mireille Maalouf as the eye-bagged queen, from Bruce Myers as the war-forged Karna.

It is very much a story of mothers and sons, fathers and children and it is this that gives it a poignant human dimension as well as a sense of cosmic upheaval. Without question this production is the masterpiece of Brook's later period and a tribute to the perseverance of himself and Jean-Claude Carrière in making an

entrancing dramatic entertainment out of a work five times as long as the Bible. I only pray we one day see it in Britain. It is an extraordinary philosophical epic that acknowledges death, destruction and decay while enhancing the mystery of life itself.

Obviously the Mahabharata dominates the Avignon Festival. But there are other productions of interest. In the courtyard of the Palais des Papes (where the Festival began with Jean Vilar's Richard II in 1947) the Comédie Française are staging a new production of Macbeth by their radical young director Jean-Louis Vincent. At Vincent admitted to me wily that he now concluded Macbeth was an indoor play; and there is something bizarre about seeing Macbeth bellowing his murderous

A work five times as long as the Bible

thoughts to the four winds. Catherine Ferran is also obliged to play the later Lady Macbeth scenes in a vast, golden, Virgilian, sunnier-shirt that looked as if it could have shielded an army. I felt an intimate play was being given in a misplaced epic staging.

Lessing's 1772 bourgeois tragedy, Emilia Galotti dealing with a heedless Prince's ruinous passion for a beautiful subject is also being given in the Cioître des Carmes by the Théâtre National du Strasbourg. The production was dry and cold but the play struck me as an Enlightenment pastiche worth revival by one of our national companies.

The French tradition of mixed comedy is being kept alive by five sprightly young talents in a show called Marguerite Paradis: an almost wordless revue by Michele Guigon that lightly mocks the quills and quillities of love. Its ironic sub-title was "L'Histoire de Tout le Monde" which suggests that Peter Brook is not the only director at this year's clamorous Avignon Festival with aspirations to the universal.

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Albert Marquet (Wildenstein's, 147 New Bond St., W1, through July). Fated to remain something of a footnote attached to the history of Fauvism, Marquet was never an obvious revolutionary in the manner of his friends Matisse and Derain. There is much of the

19th century in these brooding, wet city scenes and gloriously sunny views of Provence. But although his vision stops well short of becoming spectacular it remains consistently distinct, charming, atmospheric, and this exhibition boasts a handful of profoundly beautiful paintings. Patrick Heron (Barbican Gallery until September 1). Smaller than I expected, this retrospective reveals a painter who seems to have

experienced some difficulty in finding an aesthetic centre for his art. The powerful influence of Matisse gives way to the equally powerful forces of de Stael, American Abstract Expressionism, William Scott, and most recently Howard Hodgkin. The awkward hanging of the show (you can always tell when painters are involved in the hanging because the pictures seem far too low) contributes to the rather unsettled overall effect, as a

vision employs constant search-patterns. Painting in Newlyn (Barbican Gallery until September 1). Ten years ago most of the work in this show would have been recognised as mawkish, sentimental, illiterate and trite. Now we are expected to read something deeper into endless images of old sea dogs staring out to sea, women standing pensively by windows, wordless fish, clangers in the sailor's home and children dreaming of

becoming mariners by Stanhope Forbes and Co. Horses (Nicola Jacobs Gallery, Cork Street, until August 31). Nicola Jacobs's summer shows are inevitably the most ambitious events in the gallery's calendar and this one is no exception. A fine de Chirico, a strange etching by Cuccchi, Barry Flanagan's extraordinary tribute to the Horses of San Marco were the highlights for me of a fine show devoted to the equine myth in its assorted forms.

HALF MOON

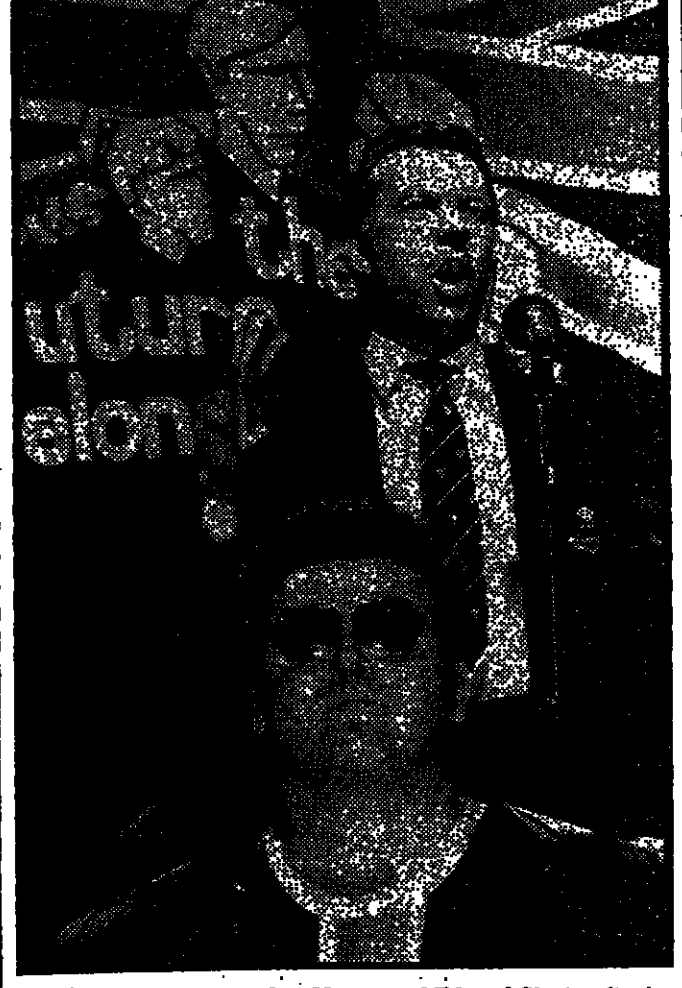
Nicholas de Jongh

Destiny

DAVID Edgar's Destiny, first presented by the Royal Shakespeare Company nine years ago, was inspired by a liberal ideal of British neo-fascists who then seemed to be on the verge of electoral significance. That foreboding proved mistaken, but renewed outbreaks of racial hostilities in the east end of London, and spasmodic alarms ever since, give this revival fresh impact.

Its prologue, set in an India about to receive its independence from Mr Atlee's first Labour administration, shows a Colonel, a Major and an NCO respectively honouring, insulting and merely tolerating the young Indian in their midst. These men and their attitudes cast such long shadows that a Midlands byelection in the England of the late 1960s almost becomes their requiem for those times. The Colonel, whose death causes the byelection, has become one of those wet and modestly liberal MPs, now as unfashionable as Keynes, the major a sinister and baleful figure, on the right and the NCO a victim of fear and resentment.

For Edgar is scrupulous in his lack of partisanship and he attempts to reveal the way in which an oppressed working class becomes the natural ally of the neo-fascists and the enemy of capital and the multinational. So the NCO becomes a Nation Forward candidate in the next election, which forms the main portion of the play: what better reason could he have than the fact that he has lost his premises and business to the sinister Metropolitan Investment Trust?



Stephen Marcus and Edward Clayton (top); Half Moon. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

Chris Bond's production is staged not only to what could pass for theatre in the round but in the aisles as well. It lacks a sustained dramatic power, then that is the fault of the playwright. For Edgar's studios wish to see and show all sides, though admirable, has also prevented him from giving dramatic evidence of the furies and the terrors that neo-fascism draws in its wake. Bond's cast, aside from Ron Donachie's Major Rolfe, who exudes chill menace, and Gillian Hanna's lady of the verge, is moderation incarnate.

ST JOHN'S
Hugo Cole

Handel
Festival

THE PLOT of Handel's Italian Concerto: Glori, Tiresi e Filene is of the slightest: a

shepherdess plays off one lover against another until the two finally unite against her. The music is hardly more substantial; the 22-year-old composer, brimming with lively and pathetic tunes was happy to skim over the surface, without engaging emotions deeply. Though if one thinks of the cantata as 18th century light music one has to admit that of its sort it is of the very top class.

It was also — and that perhaps was the real reason for its existence — an excellent work for displaying the skills of the accomplished house musicians of the Marchese Ruspoli. Heroic voices are not called for. Alison Hargon as the inconstant girl, and Jennifer Smith and Michael Chance as soprano and counter tenor shepherds all sang in a suitable chamber music style with the right sort of sentiment, all being secure in coloratura. Jennifer Smith put over two more serious arias with real eloquence. Michael Chance phrased with great artistry, the sounds pure and unforced, but with ample reserves of power.

Much of the interest, as so often in Handel lies in dialogues between solo voices and the main melodic instruments in the orchestra. There are many intriguing experiments in instrumentation — one aria with leading parts for recorders and violas — another with an elaborate architecture of obbligato and some adventurous violin solos excellently played by Miles Gollings. Alert and well balanced played from the London Handel Orchestra under Donya Barlow. Altogether a pleasant and unexacting evening's music, with just one or two numbers in which we got a foretaste of Handel's later genius.

DEPTFORD ALBANY
Adam Sweeting

Zeke Manyika

AS PART of the "Wild Weekend" laid on by the New Musical Express, the concerned young person's music paper, the varied talents of Zeke Manyika and Chameleon Deon Veitch were assembled in the Albany Empire's unusual circular environs. Not an average night by any means, since Veitch is a Scot who plays Tex-Mex and country music for people who like a whisky chaser with their beers, while Zeke delivers slabs of limbo-galvanising dance music which is soon all over you like a rash.

An atmosphere of mutual tolerance prevailed. Champion Doug allowed his enormous hand to warm up without him for a few minutes, perhaps to give the audience an opportunity to get used to the culture-shocking idea of brass, accordion, pedal steel guitar and violin all playing at the same time. He was cursed by a wretched PA system which reduced his allegedly wicked lyrics to a thick Celtic sludge, yet it was still possible to admire the swagger of his musicians. The drummer seemed bent on vengeance, so severely did he pummel his kit, while the horns provided fatly-accented support. In Not the Heart, Veitch's unique yodel was counterpointed by poignant howls of pedal steel. Bizarre, but memorable.

Zeke Manyika used to play drums with Orange Juice, a rather self-conscious pop group capable of delicious white noise. Nowadays, Zeke makes music intended to convey the idea of communal celebration, and he put his point across here. Before long he was roaring

through House of Memory, dancing elastically while his backing girls wailed and howled, his guitar busied himself producing terse rhythmic scratching noises. Zeke hasn't scored any hit singles yet, though if his records could be made to contain the zest and purpose of his live performance, he should find himself leading the finale of the next Live Aid. With the exception of a couple of ethnicish African numbers, where the beat softened and multiplied itself mysteriously, Zeke kept it straight to the point with pieces like Heaven Help Us and 17 Facets.

CHELTEMHAM
Gerald Lamer

Shostakovich

ALTHOUGH offering the kind of programme the Cheltenham Festival audience would recognise as its own, the Orchestra of St John's Smiths Square, came no nearer to filling the Town Hall than the European Baroque Orchestra had done the day before.

True, the performance of Shostakovich's Six Poems was not the first in Britain as originally announced — that took place by no strange coincidence, in the Barbican a few days ago — but it was no less welcome for that. It is characteristic Shostakovich, textually economical, emotionally desolate and yet not inconsolable. The setting of the first of Marina Tsvetayeva's poems seems perverse in its denial of the energy in the words, but the beauty of the cello solo and of the string writing in general is beyond question. The lyrical propriety of the second poem and the third, The Poet and the Tsar most satisfyingly re-awakens the composer's genius for irony. Birgit Finnila's performance did not suggest that all the songs are equally rewarding for the voice but she certainly made a moving point of the final homage to Anna Akhmatova.

The other modern work, between the Mozart and Haydn — symphonies was Erik's Litany for double string orchestra, first performed at Cheltenham nearly 30 years ago. It still seems a bold work in its slow moving way, developing its melodic material at length and avoiding the obvious climax. John Lubbock made no attempt to rush it or to make its structure any more dramatic but allowed it to make its gently invasive point.

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The fire, and the response, this time

Nobody yet knows who set fire to the Kassan family home in Ilford, east London, at the weekend, killing an Asian woman and her three sons. Until the culprit is discovered, nobody can know why the crime was committed. Yet there is so much about the incident that is so horribly typical of previous crimes against east London Asians that the inevitable suspicions are already up and running. The murder of the Kassans was the third arson attack on the house in three years and follows a mere three weeks after petrol was poured through the letter-box and ignited. It comes within days of the end of the controversial Old Bailey trial that followed a series of racial attacks on young Asians in nearby Newham. The Kassan killings are disturbingly similar to the murder of the Khan family in Walthamstow four years ago, where another Asian household was obliterated after another petrol attack. And, according to local community monitoring groups, the case fits into a gradually swelling pattern in which Asian families and communities in the relatively prosperous outlying east London suburbs are now facing the kind of assault and battery which, five years ago, were more characteristic of rundown inner London areas like Brick Lane and Bethnal Green.

Much is being made of the relatively high level of National Front activity and support in these areas to explain the particular horrors which east London Asians now face. Newham, it is often pointed out, had the highest NF vote in the 1983 general election. Fascist slogans and insignia are plastered on derelict buildings throughout the East End. Local football teams such as West Ham are notorious for their racist support. But while these signs must never be disregarded, it could be a somewhat futile exercise to strain for proof of an orchestrated campaign by the NF or any of the other racist sects. What is much more plausible, and in many ways much more alarming, is the fear that these assaults spring not from a conspiracy of organised racist terror but from a white London culture which sanctions and sustains indiscriminate violence and abuse against ethnic minorities. If the problem was the National Front, it would be relatively easy (given the will to do it) to isolate and attack the cause

of the problem. But it is the undisciplined and unpredictable nature of the beast that is the real cause for alarm and which exposes the mistrusted local police force to such criticism for its apparent absence of outrage against these crimes.

White Britain, and its police, have failed to persuade much of black and Asian Britain that they are really that bothered about racial attacks. This isn't just a failure of presentation. There are circumstances in which an event like the Ilford fire (or the Deptford fire of 1981) can resonate far beyond a local neighbourhood, destroying at a stroke the fragile structure of police-community trust. And if Ilford is not to become another Deptford there is an obligation not merely on the police but also on the Government to make unmistakable gestures of solidarity with the beleaguered Asians of east London. The greatest cause of black community indignation after Deptford was official white indifference to the tragedy. That danger now looms in Ilford too. If Mrs Thatcher was to scrap her official schedule this morning and was to visit the burned out Kassan house, and if she was there to make an unequivocal statement of governmental outrage against racial attacks, it would do more for good race relations in one morning than any number of well-intentioned committees have achieved in a whole decade.

Watch them stay high

The Government's bizarre policy of keeping interest rates higher than in other countries is threatening a re-run of the disastrous experience of 1979 to 1981 (tight money and overvalued exchange rate) which devastated so much of Britain's industrial base. Yesterday's token ½ per cent reduction in the base rates of the High Street banks is merely the exception that proves the rule. The banks were following belatedly, and somewhat sublimely, the Bank of England's strong prompting last week. In theory, interest rates are being left by this Government to the ebb and flow of market forces. In practice the Bank has all but got the old Minimum Lending Rate in place and has engineered a fall of only ½ per cent (at a time when the Confederation of British Industry has been pleading for 2 per cent) to show that high interest rates still rule.

As if to prove the point, the pound instead of falling (because the UK is a slightly less attractive place of footloose international money) actually strengthened for a while against an admittedly weaken-

ing dollar immediately after the announcement; the markets saw it as confirmation that interest rates (still five percentage points above the international competition) would be staying high for the immediate future.

Yes, but at what cost? Since the Chancellor's sharp increase in interest rates in January, sterling has appreciated against the German mark by over 11 per cent despite inflation here rising at nearly three times the German rate — which in a rational world would have produced a deterioration in the currency. The CBI would add that the present exchange rate against Germany (our chief competitor in Europe) is 42 per cent less competitive than in 1975. Now, say, can British industry execute an export-led recovery with a financial ball and chain around the feet of its salesmen? The pound has also risen (12 per cent) against the French franc since January, despite similar inflation rates in both countries.

And why are we doing all this? Because the Government, having failed to force wage rises in manufacturing industry below 8½ per cent, is now using the same weapon again. The Chancellor hopes to keep interest rates high enough just long enough to sweeten companies of cash as they approach the next pay round with the twin objectives of discouraging high settlements and reducing prospective inflation through lower import prices.

There must be grave doubts whether it would work without further social and economic damage: it didn't last time. After a deceleration from 22 per cent to 7½ per cent (roughly similar to the slowdown achieved by the previous administration's incomes policy) average earnings got "stuck" at 7½ per cent (or 8½ per cent for manufacturing) where they have been ever since. The trouble is that if employers perceive the high interest rate squeeze to be temporary they are likely to ignore it (and the accompanying high exchange rate) to be permanent, then they may shed labour, investment and factories as they did the last time round rather than risk damaging confrontation with the unions over pay. In any case, what kind of long term policy is it that sets out to damage company profits — the seedcorn of future expansion — in order to secure wage restraint?

A less risky policy would be for the Chancellor to admit that monetary conditions are far too tight no matter what the maverick indicator Sterling M3 may be saying. What we need now is an exchange rate and a level of interest rates which will help industry to sell in world markets. A reduction of ½ a percentage point, alas, is simply spitting in the wind.

The force in between

It could be argued whether Dr Garret FitzGerald helped the RUC by praising its work in controlling the Orange march in Portadown, but on the whole it is a good idea for people to say what they think. Dr FitzGerald invariably does that. The RUC has had a large credibility problem with the Nationalists. This is not entirely of its own making because it is Sinn Féin policy to denigrate the force at every opportunity. But last year's spectacular police charge into a Republican meeting provided not only British but American viewers with a coast-to-coast commercial for the IRA. Dr FitzGerald was right, therefore, to endorse a sensible and sensitive act of policing when given the chance.

Loyalists are quick to allege that the Chief Constable's decision was influenced by Dublin. That is denied, but it would not be scandalous if true. If the current Anglo-Irish talks are to yield anything useful they must provide for some visible input by the Republic into security policy in the North (which might not have to change much as a result) and not simply leave the Garda Síochána holding the border against wanted men. It is therefore useful for the RUC to know that the influence from the South can be constructive.

Those who complain loudest about alleged failures to prevent terrorism or catch terrorists are the ones most determined to have the RUC looking like a Protestant force. If that were not so they would not have protested so vigorously at the Chief Constable's decision to re-route the marches intended to pass through Catholic areas. Sectarian marchers (and some of their local political leaders) who went out of their way to seek a clash with the police at Portadown seem blind to the benefit which would accrue to Northern Ireland of a police force equally acceptable to both parts of the community.

Star wars continued

The Morning Star is "no longer a Communist newspaper." So saying, the executive committee of the Communist Party expelled, at the weekend, twelve party members who serve on the management committee of the cooperative which runs the Marxist daily. In doing so the Eurocommunists who now control the Communist Party formally abandoned their

links with the paper which they had created. Among those purged was Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of the white collar engineering union TASS, who is due to be next year's chairman of the TUC. For the CPGB thus to remove its most impressive and senior public figure is a mark of the seriousness of the split between the Eurocommunists who control the party machine and the pro-Soviet faction which dominates the paper's management board.

There are delicious paradoxes in the conflict which has led to the purge. The former Daily Worker was set up as an "independent cooperative" in 1947. The aim was to establish a classic Cold War Communist front organisation. In practice the paper proved to be the front which got away. All sorts of odd Labour Party and trade union bods took out shares in the People's Press Printing Society. The end result has been a paper which toes the Soviet line and a party which has a lot in common with the thinking around Mr Neil Kinnock. Indeed, the Communists go further than Mr Kinnock these days in their open criticism of the way in which Mr Arthur Scargill ran the miners' strike. Further, it is the Communist Party which uses "administrative measures" (code for expulsions) to deal with its enemies. The Morning Star group advocates comradely discussion to sort out little local difficulties.

In much the same vein it is the Communist Party which advocates a broad left strategy, embracing women, gays, blacks and middle class peacekeepers. Yet it is the Morning Star which yesterday, as well as announcing the expulsions, gave space to Mr John Edmunds, front runner in the battle for the leadership of the "moderate" General and Boilermakers to expound his views on the links between the unions and the Labour Party. In their collective statement, the twelve make much of their responsibilities as members of the paper's cooperative management committee. Apart from stressing their legal obligations and their obligations to the shareholders, the hardliners emphasise their obligations as honest members of the broad left. They warn that disciplinary action against them (for ignoring CP instructions about the running of the Morning Star) can only "call into question the position of Communists in every mass democratic organisation".

In other words, if the Eurocommunist majority can purge party members for acting according to their conscience and not according to CP instructions at the Morning Star, then what of the vaunted independence of those party members encouraged to play their part in union affairs, in CND and other broad left groups?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Loophole in the logic

Sir, — On July 10 you report that from November 11, 1987, the provisions of the Data Protection Act — including the right of people to examine information about themselves held on computer systems — will become enforceable. You quote the data protection registrar as saying that "data-users will have to be open about the personal information they hold, where they get it from, whom they give it to, if they transfer it overseas, and what they use it for."

This is all admirable; but it also creates an unacceptable inconsistency: in the meantime individuals have no statutory right of access to manual files held on them by many public bodies, including housing and social services authorities and education authorities. We could be in the absurd position of having or not having access to our personal files according to whether our local authority, school, or even doctor, keeps our files on a computer or in an ordinary filing cabinet.

The same principles that apply to computer files apply to manual files: in the name of consistency, as well as common sense, steps should be taken to create a comprehensive right of access to personal files. — Yours, Des Wilson.

Campaign for Freedom of Information, London NL.

Why the NHS shouldn't copy America

Sir, — The "main proposal" of Professor Alain Enthoven for the NHS (Guardian, July 13) relates to instituting market competition among district health authorities. Apparently that proposal, included in a policy review of the NHS, has been rejected. However, other proposals suggested by the Californian professor are being seriously considered. I would suggest that in its deliberations of proposals by Professor Enthoven (and others who are basing recommendations on the US health care system), the Treasury, DHSS, and Parliament consider carefully the appropriateness of such proposals for the UK.

Questions that need to be answered include: How effective is the US health care system in terms of health status measures? Comparatively how costly the US health care system in terms of present projected cost of care? Comparatively how suitable is the US health care system in terms of access to care and distribution of health resources? Perhaps the Treasury et al should query Americans holding a range of opinions with regard to US health care. Certainly they should determine how proposals such as Professor Enthoven's suggestion that "doctors be encouraged to reduce queues by buying care from private specialists" would impact on the quality and cost of care, who would actually pay for care and to what degree population groups might be



differently affected. In a recent survey of US health system leaders, 36 per cent of respondents expected that over the long term (some time between 1988-2002) government regulation (i.e. some form of NHS) would be relied on primarily in the US (42 per cent thought that there would continue to be a combination of government regulation and market based competition.) So, while the present UK government is attempting to implement US health care policy, knowledgeable leaders in the US are cognizant of the failure of the US system and are assuming that the US will eventually have a national health system. — Yours faithfully, Irene Jillson-Boostrom, (President, Policy Research Institute, US), c/o Cedar Lodge, 71 Wood Vale, London.

Sir, — If the minister for employment ever announced 650,000 more people in full-time employment and 2.5 million more in part-time employment, that would be success. When the minister of health announces 650,000 more people in hospitals as in-patients and 2.5 million more who are ill enough to be out-patients, that is failure. — Yours, Laurie Pavitt, MP, (Lab. Brent S), House of Commons.

Sir, — I would like to correct your headline, "Meacher plans Labour health freeze on South-east with £3 billion boost for the deprived North" (July 15). This reflects neither my press release nor my comments to the Guardian. I make it clear that I have no plans whatever to freeze health spending in the South-east. Indeed, there are many areas of acute stress in

the South-east where higher health spending is clearly needed. I indicated to the Guardian that the Labour Party is reviewing the resource allocation working party formula which is leading to cutbacks in deprived parts of the four Thames regions; this was never the formula's original intention and should not now be allowed to happen. I did not say that a future Labour government would provide a "£3 billion boost for the deprived North." What I did say was that there would have to be an overall increase in health expenditure throughout the country, though concentrated predominantly on the more deprived regions.

I added that the last Labour Party manifesto had given a commitment to a 3 per cent real annual increase in health spending, though clearly there would be other calls on this increased expenditure, as well as seeking to redress regional inequalities. I drew attention to recent public opinion surveys showing that a large majority of the public wants higher expenditure on the NHS; and I contrasted this with the Government's present spending on health, which at 5.7 per cent of GNP, is the lowest of any major country in the West. — Yours faithfully, Michael Meacher, MP, (Opposition spokesman for Social Services), House of Commons.

We are sorry our headline talked of "plans" where no plans exist. Ed. Guardian.

Miscellany at large

Sir, — Let me say, as a Catholic, I am anti-abortion, but only in that there never was an age when such a plethora of contraceptives are available. I am stunned at the mindlessness of American Congress voting against China's current population control (Guardian, July 12). They aren't enjoying doing it, it was of dire necessity. They pre-warned parents to have one child, knowing that unless this dictum was adhered to, by the year 2000, China would have doubled in numbers and would be starving. To have allowed this situation to have arisen was total lack of foresight by past leaders. In 1984, when Ma Tse Tung told the people "Have plenty of children," I wrote and told him he was an environmental idiot. Time has shown he was — witness China's current dilemma. So unless Congress wants China to become dependent on another Bob Geldof record, they should realise that desperate situations require desperate remedies. — Sincerely, Spike Milligan, London W2.

Sir, — R. R. F. Keating's letter (July 10) confirms my experience of husbands and wives are equal, but... Earlier this year the Inland Revenue sent me a form to complete in respect of "G. V. Chapman, deceased." I informed it that my husband was still alive. Its reply was addressed to my husband, asking him to pass on its apologies to me. Gwen Chapman, Hull.

Sir, — Mrs J. Stoddart (Letters, July 13) should not despair. I have for many years had an 18th-century picture of Portsmouth which shows a deaf cat (Future Lord of the Admiralty) riding on a pipe. Perhaps Mrs Stoddart should leave Manchester and head for the enlightened South. — Yours faithfully, (The Rev) T.P. Shirley, London SW6.

Sir, — Could somebody tell car drivers with "Colonel Bogey" horns that horse-riders may be able to fly, but often land heavily (cf. Letters, July 12). Yours Patrick T. Whitehead, Embleton, Northumberland.

Sir, — Although the octopus may escape its predator by turning a deaf ear (Future July 11) your "nonopus" may be better equipped for running away. — Yours J. H. Chancellor, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

The poisonous fall-out from a forty-year-old explosion

Sir, — Hella Pick's report of the END convention (July 9) reflects the problem for a reporter trying to cover a conference organised in a myriad of concurrent and overlapping workshops. The convention certainly did not "duck Star Wars." Indeed so great was the interest in the SDI/Space Wars/Eureka workshop — filled to overflowing — that two additional follow-up sessions were arranged. In the scientists' workshop it was agreed to circulate a "pledge of denial" to scientists and technologists in universities, research centres, and corporations setting out opposition to the US offer to produce Western Europe, Israel, and Japan into SDI development. It is intended to try to circulate the pledge in Eastern Europe.

In the French/British workshop it was agreed to coordinate opposition to the two so-called independent nuclear forces; and to forge links to oppose the threat of the military plutonium economy when the French fast-breeder reactor Superphénix opens in September. Part of the European project involving the proposed reprocessing plant at Dounreay. In a session on militarisation of the Pacific, the groundwork was laid for an independent epidemiological study of the effects on the Micronesian Islands people of US nuclear testing. July 15 was the 40th anniversary of the first nuclear explosive test at Alamogordo, New Mexico. The bloated arrogance of nations with nuclear weapons today was summed up by Régis Debray, representing the French government at the Geneva colloquium. Refer-

ring to the French nuclear test at Mururoa, he said it wasn't an accident but an incident. "The sinking of the atom was best described as a slight relocation of local geology." Nuclear weapons clearly contaminate both mind and environment. David Lowry, Scientists Against Nuclear Arms, London SW18.

Sir, — It is not surprising that the Russians imagine that END is financed by the CIA, for it could hardly serve Washington's interests better. Mary Kaldor (Letters, July 11) rejoices that messages from East European dissidents were received at the END convention. But she overlooks that the Russians established their buffer zone in Eastern Europe because, rightly or wrongly, they feared another attack from the West. Now they not only feel encircled — which they are being infiltrated from the West — which it is. Any encouragement of East European dissidence initiated from the West increases tensions that could lead to war. As Denis Healey has said, cooperation with the USSR is more likely to bring about the kind of change that the West would like to see in Eastern Europe. But the history of right-wing dictatorships in most East European countries does not suggest that the people would profit from national freedom. They might well be worse off. Brian May, National Liberal Club, London SW1.

MPs with housework to do

Sir, — We were very pleased to see that in their respective Agenda pieces (July 12) Tony Benn, Eric Heffer, and Robin Cook each in their different ways played their part in shaping a new agenda and strategy for Labour. The first two did so by calling for a Labour programme that would put an end to all discrimination based on sex; the third by enlisting feminists of the Left to a new realignment of men within the Labour Party.

Tony Benn and Eric Heffer are members of the Campaign Group in Parliament; Robin Cook a member of the Labour Party. Both groups have recently been asked by the Labour Women's Action Committee to campaign for more women Labour candidates.

Our proposal is that leading men within the party should campaign and encourage local Labour parties to counter existing discrimination by choosing from women-only shortlists in the marginal and Tory-held seats that have still to select can-

didates. This should be a temporary measure: it will only begin to redress the gross imbalance within the Parliamentary Labour Party. The Campaign group has declared itself totally opposed to measures that would exclude men from parliamentary shortlists. The Tribune Group has not had the gallantry to reply.

Women have for the whole of this century been excluded from Labour parliamentary shortlists; men-only shortlists in safe Labour seats are still the norm. Seldom has this widespread practice even been described as discriminatory: never has anything been done by the Labour Party to end it. Before Tony Benn, Eric Heffer or Robin Cook begin to prescribe cures for Labour's and the nation's ills — and to enlist women's support for these cures — they should put their own house in order. Clarys Thornton, Judy Sadler, Ann Pettifor, Labour Women's Action Committee, London SE24.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH JUTLAND: The river runs placidly through a broad grassy valley, hemmed in by steep hanging woods in which small-dowered cow-wheat was abundant, a plant confined in Britain to a few localities in northern England and Scotland. Scores of large dark-winged damselflies were flitting low over the river like moths, and alighting on the dense vegetation lining the banks. We collected the dismembered corpse of one caught in a spider's web, and found the wings to be blackish-brown, veined with iridescent blue. We could not identify them, but they were certainly not the common British damsel-

flies. In a willow bush overhanging the river, a party of long-tailed tits was foraging. Their calls like those of their British counterparts, but their white heads making them look strikingly different. In an overgrown glade in the plantations, a small but exquisite moth with metallic green wings was resting on the herbage. It was the first forester moth I had seen since my prep school days in Derbyshire where we used to find them fairly frequently in Dove Dale. On tiny Liv in the Limfjord, the flowers of the coastal meadow were magnificent, with great clumps of bloody crane's-bill and colonies of

maiden pinks amid vast areas of Nottingham catchfly. We spent a day among the lakes and marshes on the north of the Limfjord, including the famous Bygholmvejle where the nesting avocets seemed to be as abundant as they were two years ago. A marsh harrier hunting over the swamp dropped into a reed-bed, presumably to its nest. Black terns were feeding over the fjord, dipping frequently to the water and, at the edge of a pool in which two pairs of red-breasted mergansers were swimming and diving, a gaggle of some 200 grey lag geese were gathered. L. P. SANUELS

Unfair cop

Sir, — Trevor Jones (Letters, July 9) is less than helpful to a debate on police effectiveness. The only possible source for his under 2pc clear-up figure for burglary must be the British Crime Survey's under-reporting factors to levels of reported crime.

As the Commander of the "N" police district concerned, I can only say that the clear-up rate for domestic burglary in the first four months of 1985 was 12.1pc. I would wish this to be higher but given the random opportunistic nature of the crime as fairly stated by Mr Jones, it represents a moderately encouraging picture. — Yours E.D. Humphrey, King's Cross Road Police Station, London WC1.

If York Minster will plant some acorns

Sir, — The remnants of oakwoods that are being scoured to provide beams for the restoration of York Minster (Guardian, July 9) are as much a part of our heritage as the minster itself. It is built only about three oak-tree lives ago; the trees

Horse sense

Sir, — Congratulations to Roy Hattersley (July 13); no one can ever have crammed so many literary errors into so short a space before. The narrator's horse Roland survives the ride from Ghent to Aix, and is rewarded by being given his last measure of wine. "Which the burgesses voted by common consent." Was only his due who brought good news from Ghent. Martin Gardner's definitive *The Annotated Alice* makes no reference to *The White Knight's* being Gladstone and his horse Ireland; where did that bright idea come from? Amelia's faithful admirer in Vanity Fair called William Dobbin is not a nickname. Black Beauty's original owner was a squire; coalheavers came much later in his career. Yours truly, M. Grosvenor Myer, Haddenham, Cambs.

it now requires were of a substantial size before the industrial revolution. I propose that the restoration of the minster be linked with the restoration of oak woods. The debt owed to our forest heritage could in part be paid by replanting substantial areas of oak and

hardwoods wherever an oak is harvested for the minster. I could select one or two fine oaks for its restoration, but only on condition that many acres of adjacent land be restored to forest — Yours faithfully, (Dr) Ulrich E. Loening, Thornton, Middlethian.



Omar Hassim shadowing at Covent Garden. (Picture by Martin Argles.)

One way to find out about a job is to follow the professionals who do it. Rick Rogers explains how the shadows are creeping into schools

The lessons to be learned from watching workers work

IN LONDON last month a judge, a paediatrician, a race relations officer, a garage mechanic, and the picture editor of *The Economist* all had a tail on them. It wasn't the police but students from an inner city comprehensive. Some 300 working people had agreed to take part in a work shadowing scheme organised by the North Westminster community school. For two days every fourth-year student followed someone through the normal working day watching everything he or she did, how and why. Fifteen-year-old Omar Hassim, for example, found himself doing his shadowing at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden.

North Westminster head Michael Marland describes work shadowing as a means of enabling students to see for themselves what is involved in an adult occupation. The aim is to help them understand the ways adults spend their working lives. Work shadowing is slowly infiltrating our schools. Though not a new concept within industrial training, it has only recently begun to be used systematically in schools.

Last October, a meeting of regional co-ordinators for the School Curriculum Industry Project (SCIP) came up with a variety of shadowing schemes at schools in, for example, Bolton, Hampshire, London, Northumberland, Rotherham, Sheffield, Suffolk, Tameside and Walsfield.

Perhaps the most unusual scheme was at Crofton school in Hampshire where 26 O-level music students shadowed members of the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra for a day through rehearsals and performance.

Most schemes are geared for just one form of students over a single day. The North Westminster scheme with 300 students over two days is the most ambitious so far.

Some work shadowing schemes are based on a single subject area rather than careers or pastoral care as at North Westminster. For example, a group of A-level economic students recently shadowed analysts making investment decisions.

Waltham school in Sheffield has a scheme for a class of 15-year-olds based on the English curriculum. Teacher Rex Emsley explained that he is trying to develop the skills of both and getting on with people on an individual basis. "Children at 14 and 15 can be very weak in this," he said. He also wants English to be linked more to real-life situations. From September, he hopes to introduce a SCIP module into the options for 15-year-olds.

This would run for half a term and be linked with an enlarged shadowing scheme.

Patrick White, careers head at Abbey Wood Comprehensive in Greenwich, thinks 13 is a more suitable age for shadowing. "It is an age when children begin to understand something of the world of work. They are deciding subject options. And they are becoming more realistic."

Abbey Wood has been running its scheme since 1983 for a single form over one day. One problem has been getting a wide enough spread of jobs to shadow. The school is located on a large working class housing estate away from commercial and industrial centres. White feels this will be solved gradually as the scheme becomes better known. However, the scheme has notched up a long distance train driver — a shadowee much in demand.

The scheme is also limited by the amount of staff time needed to organise it. Costs, however, are low. Materials are subsumed into normal school budgets. Transport is mainly by private cars.

Insurance is handled by the local authority. For its 300-student scheme, North Westminster negotiated a £1,600 grant from the Industry and Education Unit at the Department of Trade and Industry.

Now SCIP has started to monitor shadowing developments in a serious way. Tony Watts of the Cambridge-based National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling (NICCEC) is carrying out the research for SCIP.

He sees a need to put work shadowing on a more substantial and better understood footing, defining more precisely what it is and how it fits with other methods of linking schools and their students to the world of work.

Work shadowing has three basic stages — preparation, shadowing a job over one or two days, debriefing and follow-up work at school. Both Abbey Wood and North Westminster provide the shadowing student with a work book highlighting key issues to look out for and questions to ask about the job and the worker's attitudes.

Adequate preparation is vital. Tony Watts points out that "shadowing is particularly demanding in terms of observational and listening skills, and interpersonal skills." At North Westminster, the normal four-year timetable was suspended for the week of the scheme. Teachers worked all day with their tutor groups preparing for the shadowing. However, careers education co-ordinator Chris Ireland thinks the preparation time was too brief and plans a longer session next year.

Matching student to job is done mainly by negotiation between tutor and student. A basic rule is students do not shadow jobs they are keen on as a career. This rule seems hard to observe — and Abbey Wood specifically asks

students which job they want. Volunteers to be shadowed — often called work guides — are found by personal contact or formal negotiation with firms and organisations.

Sustaining students' motivation is seen as crucial — just watching can be boring, especially if the worker is bored too. Chris Ireland says the North Westminster scheme encourages motivation in three ways — it is validated within the peer group by the sharing of an adult experience; status is gained with tutors as students are seen to act responsibly in an adult setting; and the whole activity is validated by inclusion for exam accreditation.

Both Watts and Ireland agree that students must share their experiences by open discussion and project work.

Some students, however, spoke of being let down. Either they were "sat in a corner to stuff envelopes", transferred from one employee to another through the day; or largely ignored. It was clear some guides or their organisation, had not grasped the purpose of the scheme. Two students assigned to shadow a judge said they had spent most of the time in the court's public gallery.

This raises the question of how far sensitive jobs can be successfully shadowed without close links between work guide and school to build up trust.

Some students also recounted how they had to cope with sexist or racist attitudes at the workplace. However, one local garage has asked that next time the school send girls rather than boys to shadow its mechanics.

One reason for the growing interest in shadowing is the difficulty finding work experience placements now YTS, TVEI and CPVE are all competing for them. But work shadowing is also seen to have some clear advantages over work experience. It gives students access to higher level jobs. It can be more flexible in terms of how it is organised and the uses it is put to. It can be concentrated into a few days rather than weeks. Students can shadow at a younger age

allowing a longer acquaintance with the world of work. It can be a more responsible activity for the student. It can provide greater insight into workers' feelings and attitudes. Students can explore better the relationship between the individual worker and other aspects of an organisation or firm.

Tony Watts is at pains to point out that much that is said about shadowing remains hypothesis. "The theory is that shadowing gives a wider overall experience. While work experience placement focuses on tasks, shadowing concentrates on the role of the worker and the range of tasks done in that role."

It is, he adds, a question of getting to know the working

person. "We are still trying to define the concept but it does seem to offer a broader window on the workplace". So the NICCEC/SCIP research will "tease out what form work shadowing takes and access the pros and cons".

Unresolved issues include the most suitable length of time for shadowing; ways of involving parents; whether shadowing students should be actively questioning or silent partners; whether some jobs are closed to shadowing; where best to locate shadow schemes in the curriculum.

School Curriculum Industry Project (SCIP) is based at Newcombe House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JB. (01-229 1234).

The Nigerian government has cut off without a penny its undergraduates studying abroad. Jamie Dettmer reports

First degree shock

MORE than 4,000 Nigerians at British universities and many thousands at universities in Canada, India and elsewhere will be forced to give up their undergraduate courses as a result of the Nigerian Government's decision last week to stop scholarship and foreign exchange clearance of private funds for Nigerians taking first degrees abroad.

The ban, which will only be waived in exceptional cases, follows other restrictions on study in Britain announced by the Central Bank of Nigeria at the end of May. The Bank declared that it was suspending clearance of public and private funds for Nigerians at 56 private business colleges and at any A-level private tuition school in Britain, affecting about another 5,000 Nigerians. The duration of the suspension has not been cleared.

The restrictions on overseas study come at a time when many British universities and private colleges and schools are losing patience with the Nigerian Government's frequent delays, sometimes as long as two years, in settling outstanding fees for federal and state government funded students. The Nigerian Government has also frequently delayed approving the transfer of funds for those students financed privately.

According to the New African magazine, Aston University is owed over £50,000, and last Easter expelled seven Nigerian students after it felt that the Nigerian Government was being particularly unhelpful. Aston has declined to confirm the details but has said that there has been a "problem with the Nigerian Government for years." The London School of Economics is also owed substantial amounts of money. The Central Bank's "blacklist" and directive includes private institutions which have been considering closing

ing their doors to Nigerian students. The Centre for Business Studies, whose patron is Lord Harris of Greenwich, is owed £10,000 for this year alone. Lord Harris has raised the matter in the House of Lords and has written to the Nigerian High Commission in London but has not received a reply. Many of the private colleges on the blacklist are furious at the Central Bank's suggestion that they are "worthless," many of them are recognised by the Association of Business Schools, the Institute of Bankers, and the Institute of Marketing. They view the Central Bank's allegations of inefficiency as an attempt by the Nigerian Government to justify reneging on debts.

Interestingly, the Education Ministry in Lagos is also very unhappy with the blacklist. In a letter to the Central Bank, it has pointed out that many on the list are "perfectly good schools" and are "recognised by this Ministry." According to Dr Niven of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, the huge problem of outstanding fees has been "an ongoing issue for three or four years" and predates the military coup in Nigeria in December 1983 which toppled the civilian government of President Shehu Shagari.

Before the coup the UK Council for Overseas Students arranged a meeting for British educational institutions and welfare organisations with the High Commission in London for an exchange of views on the problem. Dr Niven believes that the British participants came away with the firm impression that the High Commission just did not care about the debts.

Since the coup, with the problem worsening, that impression has not been dispelled. All the universities and most of the private colleges have been very forbearing in expelling students. The

Centre for Marketing Studies, which, after a petition from students in London to Lagos, has been removed from the blacklist and which is owed over £30,000, has allowed 68 students to complete their studies this year even though they were well behind on fees. But the Centre is now considering closing its doors to all Nigerians in October.

Some institutions have even loaned money to students, hoping that their grants or private funds would come through. Barbara Hart of the African Educational Trust, which has operated an emergency fund for Nigerian students and which is now exhausted, bitterly accused the Nigerian Government of irresponsibility as it has made many students go "through a great deal of suffering."

Not surprisingly, their frustration has occasionally turned into anger. In June 1984, Nigerian students demonstrated their plight by occupying the High Commission in London. The Nigerian Government responded by providing £6.6 million in grants and loans, but with so many outstanding fees this sum was quickly exhausted.

Early last month, 50 students protested outside the High Commission but it is unlikely that any more money will be forthcoming from Lagos this time. The simple fact is that, with oil prices tumbling, import bills increasing and creditors pressing for repayment of loans, Nigeria is facing a grim financial future. It has recently approached the IMF for an extension of \$2.5 billion on its credit facility.

Not only is overseas education fast becoming a luxury that Nigeria can ill-afford, education in Nigeria is also suffering. The Government has dramatically increased fees at the federal universities which will deny students from the poorer states access to higher education.

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How six schools found ways of helping their communities and helped themselves to £6,000

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Waingels Copse School (Woodley, Berkshire).

In all, the schools around the country who entered this year's Project Respond shared over £65,000.

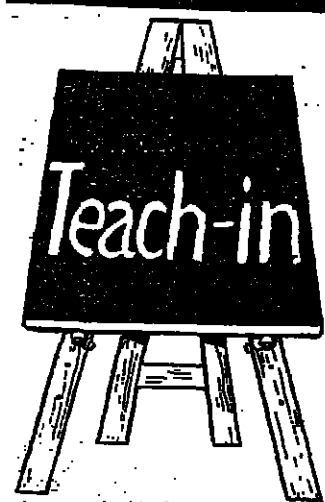
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Barry Collins, Manager, Sponsorship and Community Affairs, National Westminster Bank PLC, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP for further information.

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NatWest



Home helps

CONVINCED that parents are a great unused resource for schools, Alan Graham, of the Open University mathematics centre, is planning a research project for the autumn to test his theories. He is eager to hear from schools or teachers who have tried developing an educational role for parents instead of confining their activities to fund-raising. He feels, in particular, that involvement of mothers could lead to a substantial improvement in girls' performances in mathematics. "We could get somewhere, then. Leaving it to fathers does not seem to work for girls." First, though, he wants to clear away the seeming conflict in the roles of parents and teachers, which, he says, has for too long bedevilled attempts at cooperation with teachers fearful of parental involvement and parents worried about getting things wrong. His own research into the educational role of mothers gave him the idea for Mothers' Course book to get them started. August will see the publication of another book concerning the involve-

ment of parents in the mathematics education of youngsters up to the age of 12. Alan Graham can be found at the Open University's Centre for Mathematics Education, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA. Telephone 0908 74066.

Curricular quandary

TEACHING about unemployment poses a dilemma for secondary schools. Do you ignore it, on the grounds that even to acknowledge its existence will decrease teenagers' motivation, or do you acknowledge the reality that many young people will need to know about signing on, UR40s and the rest, and that it is an integral part of young people's education? Peers School in Oxford has opted for the more honest course, and has invited the local Claimants' Union to take a series of classes with older pupils. The Shelter housing group Tenement introduced pupils to the intricacies of the social security and housing systems, and this is followed up with discussion groups on the Fowler benefit review, and how this will affect school-leavers without work.

David Archer, of the Claimants' Union, reports a very positive response so far from pupils, and hopes that the union can produce a teachers' pack as a result of its work at Peers.

Further information from the CU, 44b Princes St, Oxford.

In touch with engineering

IN WHAT is claimed as a first in the serious business of bringing higher education into close touch with industry, the University of Salford and UMIST are joining forces with the Machine Tool Industry Research Association to set up an Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centre (AMTEC).

The centre will be able to draw on more than 300 specialist academic and

research staff principally from aeronautical and mechanical engineering at Salford, and mechanical engineering at UMIST. Others involved in electronics, business management, and communications will be drawn in as the special projects and training courses build up.

Industry will also be able to "buy in" expertise for one-off problem solving. For example, one much sought after skill is how you install successful, fully computer-controlled manufacturing systems in real-life factory lines. In short, the AMTEC centre is one further effort in the battle to revitalize manufacturing — engineering in particular — industry as fast as our best competitors.

Little is being said about how it is all going to be funded. Much seems to depend on the value industry places on AMTEC's services, and on the generosity of government in giving up to 50 per cent funding for collaborative projects.

Courses for the over-60s

A JOINT APPEAL for information about education for the over-60s has come from the Unit for the Development of Adult Continuing Education and the Forum on the Rights of Elderly People. They want to hear from anybody who is involved in providing courses or other educational projects for that age group. They would also like to make contact with anybody who has statistical data about the participation of pensioners in general adult education.

Stephen McNair, head of UDAEC, says that although there are no reliable statistics there was a strong feeling that over-60s were under-represented among mature students. He attributed this to inappropriate attitudes by people who thought they were too old to learn and a reluctance on the part of some of them to "go back to school." He added: "Also, older people often do not like going out in



A SCENE from Danny's Big Night, a sex education video made by the Family Planning Association for teenage boys, as part of their Men Too project. The story centres on Danny, a motor mechanic and his date with Lorraine. Conflicts arise when he wants to introduce her to his "mates." Pills would be all right, but she would be all right, but she is not available for distribution.

Details from FPA, 27-35 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RJ (01-636 7886).

the dark and having to climb stairs to possibly cold rooms." So he is anxious to identify needs in the hope of getting some projects going to meet them.

The aim of the Forum is to publish, in association with Age Concern, a directory of projects involving older learners. The two organisations are putting out a questionnaire which asks for the titles, aims, and whereabouts of schemes, names of contacts, numbers of participants and staff, sources of funds, annual costs and fees, advertising arrangements, sources of relevant reports or research. The forms can be obtained from FREE at 60 Pitcairn Road, Mitcham, Surrey.

UDACE has also just launched a consultancy

Danny's Big Night is seen as all the more important in educating teenagers on sexuality — especially boys — since the Responsible Society has distributed hundreds of copies of its video, Let's Talk about Love! to schools. This suggests that only the girl who says "No" will end up with a white - wedding - happy - ever - after future.

Details from Mrs Valerie Riches, Wicken, Milton Keynes, Bucks MK19 6BU (0908 57 324).

service for local education authorities and others contemplating the possibility of developing education for adults. The service is free. Information can be obtained from the Unit at 190 De Montfort Street, Leicester.

Theatre in education

THE CHANNEL Theatre-in-Education group, operating in Kent, is one of the few supported almost entirely by Manpower Service Commission funds: £54,587 of a budget of just under £77,000. Largely salaries, has been met by the MSC. The balance comes from a small levy of about £50 from each school visited and a tiny grant from the KEC Drama

Department who also manage to absorb the group's postage.

There are five full-time staff: director Philip Dart, stage manager, an ASM, and four actors — two girls, two boys — plus five part-time stage staff and three administrative, these last based on Ramsgate, also the base for the parent Channel Theatre Touring Company.

MSC funding means a constant annual rotation of personnel (only the director is allowed to hold his position for two years) and the need to recruit locally where possible. It also means the company is predominantly under 25 (under-25s only have to be unemployed for one of the preceding nine months to qualify; older people must have been unemployed 12 out of the last 15 months) though last year, exceptionally, they also included one somewhat older teacher in the group.

It also means, in this third season, that there is a question mark over their future. Actors, directors, and stage managers are invariably already Equity members; sometimes locally recruited stage staff with no previous experience of theatre work become so interested they have to leave to join professional companies. Inevitably, with 100 per cent MSC staff funding, no one gets a permanent job, though one actress went on to join the Channel Theatre Touring Company.

The Channel Theatre group has 12 productions in its repertoire this season plus workshops, fun-days, and street theatre programmes for local authority parks and play areas which during the holidays. Each production is geared to three age bands: primary, middle school and senior secondary pupils — and the themes worked out with Kent teachers groups.

The company researches a topic, produces a plotline, improvises, tapes, and then edits its initial material. It also produces a teachers' pack with illustrations to flesh out what is often mime on stage, further reading, and museums to visit.

Banners and manners

FOR the record: several hundred Reading University students, very strongly opposed to Sir Keith Joseph's higher education policies, turned out to demonstrate their opposition when Sir Keith went to speak at a meeting of the university's Conservative Association. They shouted and displayed their banners but did not disrupt the meeting. The 150-200 policemen (a standard escort for a Cabinet Minister these days) were not needed. Student union president, Sue Innes, commented: "We wanted to let him know how strongly we oppose his Higher Education Green Paper, and we were determined that no one should accuse us of suppressing free speech."

Fewer Welsh students

ASSESSING whether the University of Wales is fulfilling its charter obligations to the principality at a time when over two thirds of its students come from outside Wales is one of the aims of a report on Higher Education in Wales compiled by the university's Guild of Graduates.

The number of Welsh students at the university is steadily decreasing — from 6,265 in 1979-80 to 5,566 in 1983-84 — as the majority of students from Wales seek university education in England. Surprisingly, this trend is even visible among university entrants from Welsh medium secondary schools. In 1980, for example, 92 such pupils chose the University of Wales while 127 elected to study in England.

The university, however, remains committed to its role as a national institution. Fostering Welsh culture and furthering research into bilingual education and second language teaching is considered vital, as is providing research and training facilities for Welsh industry.

The university has a higher percentage of students from classes 3, 4 and 5 than the national average and is also anxious to provide more opportunities for mature students and others wishing to return to education.

Opportunity for women

THE DES has given £10,000 to Hillcroft College to run two linked learning courses for women — especially single parents and women from ethnic minority groups who have not the time, money, or opportunity to study full-time. These five-day residential courses, being held this month and in September, are free. The second course will recruit nationally from Fresh Start Courses.

Hillcroft, one of the eight long-term residential colleges for adults in Britain, is the only one for women. In the past year it has introduced a new non-residential course called Valuing Your Experience, funded by MSC, again for women without formal qualifications who want to restart work or develop careers. As a result of the pilot sessions, a package of tutor guide notes is being published this month, compiled by Anne Hartree, adult education tutor. These build up to a progressive course using a mix of case studies, role-playing, and other exercises based around — for example — the life of a part-time school secretary who has to cope with a series of typical crises and handle her own family and home efficiently. The object is to point out that women have more transferable skills than they usually acknowledge.

Details from Phoebe Lambert, Hillcroft College, South Bay, Weymouth, Dorset DT9 6DF (01-398 2688).

Contributors: Owen Surridge, Maureen O'Connor, Maggie Brown, Ann Hills, Philippa Pugh, John Fairhall, Iola Smith.

SINGAPORE POLYTECHNIC

The Singapore Polytechnic is a technical institution financed by the Government of Singapore and responsible for the training of technicians. It is approaching completion of a major expansion programme costing approximately £70 million (sterling). There is a full-time academic staff of 600 and an enrolment of 8,000 full-time and 5,000 part-time students.

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Point of entry into any of the above salary ranges will depend on qualifications and experience. Applicants for Principal Lectureship should have ten (10) years' experience in a teaching or industrial environment and those for Senior Lectureship eight (8) years' experience. Applicants for the post of Lecturer should have a minimum of two (2) years' experience.

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A degree or professional qualification in Electronics Engineering with emphasis in any one of the fields:

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Singaporeans and Malaysians will be offered appointment on LOCAL terms. Other expatriates will be appointed on contracts (which may be renewable) of 2 or 3 years' duration.

Under the Singapore Central Provident Fund Scheme, a staff member contributes at the current rate of 9.5% of his gross salary subject to a maximum of S\$1260/- per month and the institution contributes 8.5% of the monthly salary subject to a maximum of S\$1700. The total sum standing to the staff member's credit in the Fund may be withdrawn free of tax when he leaves Singapore/Malaysia permanently.

A contract officer will receive baggage allowances, free air passages for himself, his spouse and up to 2 children under 18 years of age.

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APPLICATIONS

Applications to arrive not later than 31st July 1985.

The Head (Personnel)

Singapore Polytechnic, 600 Dover Road, Singapore 0513, Republic of Singapore, giving curriculum vitae, home telephone number, previous subjects taught (if any) and names and addresses of two referees.

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St Christopher's Community Home in Hayes takes adolescent boys who have a history of educational difficulties. Consequently, we work with very small groups and individualised work programmes. We are looking for an Art Specialist who can also teach Basics at Remedial level to join our Multi-disciplinary team. Remedial teaching is required for the first hour of each school day. There are very good Art facilities, including a Pottery and full-equipped dark room and a wide range of art materials. We envisage structural alteration in the future that will further enhance this area.

For further information, please contact Kath Lewis, Assistant Principal Education on 01-561 1299. Ref S21230XE

Hillingdon

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The Cotswold community provides residential treatment for up to 50 highly disturbed young people living in five separate and autonomous living units. Our work is based on shared living in a therapeutic milieu within which individual growth can occur.

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Telephone: 01-636 3783.

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Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Research Officer in the Test Development Unit. The person appointed will assist with the development of a new series of ability tests for children, aged 8 to 13. The responsibilities of the post-holder will include item writing, test construction, standardisation and manual production.

Qualifications should include a first degree in Psychology, Education or relevant Social Science. A knowledge of psychometrics and/or recent teaching experience with primary or middle school age children would be advantageous.

This appointment would be for three years in the first instance from 1 September, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary Scale: £6,355 to £8,685. This scale is under review and placement will be according to qualifications and experience.

For application forms and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mere, Upton Park, SLOUGH, Berkshire, SL1 2DQ. Telephone SLOUGH 74123.

Closing date for application forms no later than Tuesday, 30 July, 1985.

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Applications are invited for the fixed term post (two years) of ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in SOCIAL SCIENCES (including Sociology, Law, Psychology and Government and Politics).

The post is concerned with the educational aspects and the Administration of the Board's Examinations and the person appointed will be required to assist the Group Head and the Administrative Officer responsible for the work in the relevant subject area.

Applicants should be graduates in an appropriate discipline and preferably have administrative and/or teaching experience.

The appointment will be on the Board's scale for administrative Assistants which is £5,789 x £13.10 to £7,980 per annum (under review), the point of entry being determined by qualifications and experience.

The Board's offices are currently in Aldershot, but will be located at Stag Hill, Guildford from October/November, 1985.

Further details and application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, The Associated Examining Board, Wellington House, Aldershot, Hampshire, (Tel: Aldershot 25551), to whom they should be returned marked "Private and Confidential" not later than Friday, 2nd August, 1985.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC FACULTY OF SCIENCE

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Applicants for this senior post should be able to demonstrate achievements in an area of Applied Physics in industry, research or education. Areas of particular interest are Applied Optics, Materials, Microelectronics, Instrumentation and Computer Applications, Radiation Science and Acoustics.

The person appointed will be expected to take leadership in the development of collaborative research and have a strong interest in higher education. The post is versatile and suitable for newly qualified teachers, or persons of a good level of education, personality being more important than academic qualifications.

Salary range £13,719 — £21,156 plus £1,414 including London allowance. Successful candidates will be offered a new year contract with return passages. For further details and application forms please apply to: Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1366 ext. 267. Closing date 2 September 1985.

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Falkland Islands Government have vacancies for travelling teachers, teaching at primary level on terms and conditions similar to those of a full-time teacher. The opportunity to experience the unique life of the Islands.

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The post is based at the County Hall which is located at Beverley, North Humberside.

To obtain application forms and further particulars please write enclosing a stamped addressed envelope to the Director of Administration, County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside HU17 9BA (Reference KR).

Closing date for applications is 2nd August, 1985.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Further details and application form (see please) from: Janet Miller, Further Education, 46/62 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY. Closing date: 2nd August, 1985.

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The second phase of development, financed by the European Investment Bank, has now been completed. New opportunities arise with the further development of academic programmes and the expansion of applied research activity.

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Senior Lecturer: IR£16,858-IR£22,005 p.a.
Lecturer: IR£15,000-IR£19,852 p.a.

Application material available from the Personnel Office, The National Institute for Higher Education, Lincoln. Forward, should be completed and returned by Friday 2 August 1985.

Additional recruitment will be undertaken, shortly, in areas such as Business Policy, International Business, Marketing, Development, Personnel Management, Purchasing and Materials Management, Computer Science and Applied Computing. View would be pleased to receive copies of your personal resume should you be interested in an appointment in any of these areas at a later date.

HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL & PRODUCTION ENGINEERING GRADUATE ENGINEER — Teaching Company Scheme

Ref: R65
Holset Engineering Company Limited and the Polytechnic, Huddersfield, have developed a well established and successful SERCOTI Teaching Company Scheme. A new position has recently been created for an additional associate to work on an extensive development and implementation programme on materials handling automated assembly equipment.

Applicants are invited from candidates with a good honours degree in engineering, industrial experience desirable, and two years fixed term appointment; employment prospects are excellent with company.

Salary: £7548-£9848
Application forms (to be returned by 2 August, 1985) and further details from the Personnel Office, The Polytechnic, Queensgate, Huddersfield HD1 1DH. Please send SAE.

HOLSET HUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC

If you can do it, why not teach it? There are lots of jobs in universities, polys, schools, and colleges in Education

Guardian every Tuesday. You could learn something from it.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE GUARDIAN

If the police and the Forces have friends in the Cabinet, why can't the teachers?



John Fairhall

TEACHERS' pay is a mess. If Education Guardian could see some way out of this, we would be devoted to that end. But alas, no obvious solution is in

sight. So meanwhile let us throw three important chunks into the debate.

The first is an admission of failure by Sir Keith Joseph. The second is a DES-funded scheme for teacher appraisal. The third is a summing up of what 500 Baptist teachers think of what is happening to education.

First, then, before Sir Keith's minions ring up saying he has been misunderstood, let us quote his own words. In a note last week to the National Economic Development Council, Sir Keith wrote: "A significant proportion of pupils and students are being educated in buildings that are unsatisfactorily maintained. This will make more difficult the cost-effective achievement of higher educational standards."

Read alongside the strings of complaints from Her Majesty's Inspectors about the quality of education being damaged by deteriorating school buildings, and the complaints of teachers and parents, Sir Keith's note is an admission that schooling is getting worse.

On teacher appraisal, let us quote from the report on the pilot study in Suffolk, funded by the Department of Education. In brief, it says that appraisal is a jolly good thing, of benefit to teachers and taught, but it cannot be introduced without the agreement of the teachers, and it cannot be tied to pay in any system of merit payments. In the words of the report, on "the question of introducing merit pay for teachers we have concluded that the necessary conditions for success

do not currently exist in England and Wales."

Further on the report says: "The vital pre-condition for willing acceptance of any system of merit payment is that the bonus must be over and above a base salary which satisfies the majority."

Sir Keith, of course, has tied appraisal firmly to merit payments and in so doing has scuppered his appraisal initiative. Initially the National Union of Teachers was actively promoting the idea of appraisal. Then Sir Keith blew it by announcing, before the agreement which the Suffolk report says is essential, that he would impose appraisal by legislation if the teachers did not sign up. His subsequent insistence on merit payments linked to appraisal finished

off what could have been a useful step forward.

In the last few days, Sir Keith seems to have been backing away slightly from a close appraisal pay approach, but the damage has been done. It might be more hopeful if the base salary satisfied the majority, but it doesn't.

What then of the 500 Baptist teachers, all in State schools, who have been questioned in recent weeks by the Baptist Union's education adviser, the Rev. Bryan George? He asked them to fill in a questionnaire and mark, in order, the three factors that caused them the most stress. Of the 180 who completed the form, only two put "level of salary" first.

On the form, and in conver-

sation with Mr George, most said that inadequate resources and inadequate "capital allowances (for books, materials and equipment)" was their major headache.

The second stress factor was the time they had to spend on non-teaching duties and — level pegging — coping with unmotivated pupils. This came the general work load.

These 500 teachers were from all parts of the country and all types of schools. They belonged to different unions, or to none, and some were on strike and some were not. The one thing they had in common was that all were Baptists. The majority were from two-income homes.

Mr George said he found a

high degree of professionalism among the 500 — a reluctance to moan and a strong desire to do a good job. Worries about the increased work load came out as concerns about becoming uninteresting teachers and fear that their church and family life was suffering.

There were widespread anxieties about the state of society and the social ills which were spilling over into the classroom, forcing teachers to work as social workers rather than teachers. "They told me that we were now reaping the repercussions of a very disturbed society," said Mr George. "And they said, 'don't blame the teachers.'"

There was concern about the declining status of teachers. "They were very upset at

the way teachers are now being portrayed. They felt they were not being treated as a profession."

They also thought they were being let down by the Education Secretary, Mr George summed up: "They said the Home Secretary supports the police, and the Defence Secretary the Forces, but the Education Secretary is no friend of the teachers."

They were not happy about pay, but were far more worried about a long-term decline in the standards of schools and of society. Looking ahead a decade or so, these teachers expected Mr George they found the prospect frightening. Even if pay was settled tomorrow, they said, this problem would remain.

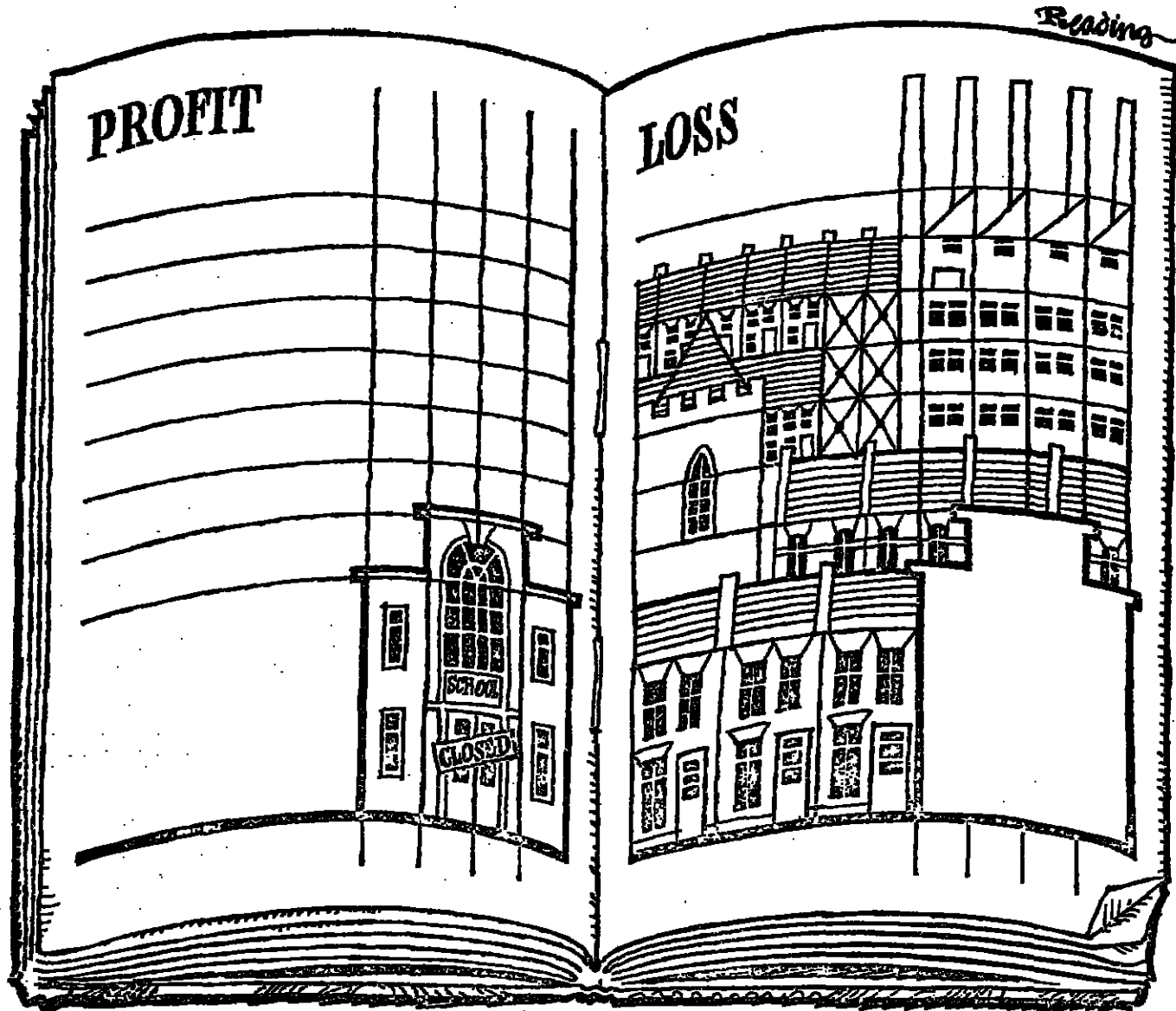
ACCORDING to the Audit Commission, it costs £220 a year to keep a spare secondary school place empty. With 3,000 surplus places in their schools, councils in the London borough of Newham cannot have been very surprised by Sir Keith Joseph's urgent invitation to them to meet him at the end of this month. High on the agenda will be the question of the £1 million a year the auditors say the borough could theoretically save by rationalising its secondary schools. Similar pressure was brought to bear on equally left-wing Liverpool, a reorganisation scheme quickly emerged.

Newham and Liverpool are only the most visible points of a problem which the auditors are battling with around the country. The Audit Commission's report on non-teaching costs in secondary schools estimated that up to £200 million could be saved by taking out of use the 1 million secondary places that may be surplus by the end of this decade. Keeping them in use, the Commission said, was not only wasteful but damaging to the quality of education. Since then, the Commission's district auditors have been asked to look in detail at 100 specific problems of over-provision this year as a follow-up to that report.

The problem is not essentially a political one. In Liverpool it was a Liberal council which allowed schools to run half empty, and the newly elected Labour administration which eventually reorganised. In Hull, which has just had a massive scheme involving the closure of 48 schools approved by the DES, proposals were made by Labour and will be implemented by the Conservatives. In other areas, Conservative councils are proving as reluctant as Newham's socialists to tackle the problem where they fear it will bring political unpopularity.

Where the situation is so serious that the district auditors move, in they do so at first in confidence, discussing the problem with councillors and officials. Only when they feel no further progress can be made, as they did in Newham, do they issue a report in the public interest which the education committee is expected to publish. The auditors say that public objections to what may be a massive haemorrhage of rate income, especially serious at a time of rate-capping and grant penalties, will persuade the auditors to move. The district auditors have no legal powers to make them do so.

Nor has the DES — although there are ways in which it can be brought to bear above and beyond Sir Keith's *tertium datus* with recalcitrant councillors. In fact the



Your place or mine

With savings of up to £200 millions imminently available if LEAs can trim their schools to the size of their school populations, harassed ratepayers can be expected to join the Government in leaning heavily on hesitant education committees. Maureen O'Connor reports

Department, notoriously slow in matters of school reorganisation which require its approval, has gone to some lengths to ease the process over the last few years. Ministers have consistently urged LEAs to remove surplus places. Sir Keith issued a circular in 1983 setting out his criteria for the approval of plans: the protection of schools with a proven record of success, the necessity to pay regard to parental choice, particularly on religious or single sex grounds, and the need to pay attention to continuity. An administrative

memorandum last year spelled out the procedures which must be achieved to if the Secretary of State is to reach a quick conclusion.

In fact the average length of time taken to consider proposals last year was only 6.8 months; but that hides considerable discrepancies since the circular was issued. Worcester's plan to switch from 11 to 12 schools to 11 to 16 schools with a sixth form college was published in December 1982 and approved three months later. Lancashire's scheme for a similar

switch to 11 to 16 schools and a tertiary college in Blackburn and Darwen took 13 months to gain approval last year.

And Sir Keith's own criteria are not necessarily an infallible guide to what will prove acceptable. As his advisers are quick to point out, he takes a personal interest in the educational as well as the financial issues, and there are no absolute rules. Worcester, in fact, succeeded in eliminating single sex education in its reorganisation plan, as did York, in a similar sixth form college scheme approved in

1983. Liverpool on the other hand, with a much larger number of schools, was instructed to retain two single sex schools out of 17.

Sir Keith expressed regret at the loss of grammar schools in Worcester — but let them go all the same. When Calderdale proposed a tertiary college scheme and an end to selection, it was turned down on the grounds that the proposals "did not present the certainty of any significant improvement to the educational provision in Halifax". Administrators claim, with

some justice, that the Joseph mind is a difficult one to read.

Even so, a pretty clear pattern of re-organisation is emerging. Tertiary and sixth form colleges are beginning to replace individual school sixth forms in many areas, as a means of guaranteeing post-16 provision whatever the future vagaries of the birth-rate. Conversely, middle schools are in sharp decline because transfer at 12 or 13 makes for particularly small and vulnerable secondary schools. Even in inner London, where the ILA set its mind very firmly against separate post-16 provision for many years, the gradual disappearance of school sixth forms is now being predicted. And that is in an area which has already closed 70 secondary schools, in response to falling rolls — an exercise which was conducted division by division with remarkably little public bitterness.

But it is not necessarily easier for Administrators grappling with pupil forecasts and political considerations, are also acutely aware of the victory of parents from Brent in the High Court earlier this year which has halted the closure of two schools there, at least for the time being.

The parents complained about lack of consultation, about the adoption of a scheme by the full council which had not been reported to the education committee, and about the lack of proper costing of the plan, which was due to be implemented this coming September. The time between the first report to the education committee and the ratification of a different plan by the full council was two months and ten days. However fast local authorities now wish to move, the High Court has imposed a quite clear speed limit through the Brent decision.

But pressure from the centre is not going to cease. The district auditors going about their confidential discussions with local authorities are unlikely to stop at one report "in the public interest". And the DES has one or two shots in its locker that it has not used yet. James Felling, the soon to be director of education for Newham, who advised the council three years ago that schools would have to close, believes it would be surprising if the YTS did not eventually link Newham's surplus school places with its need to build a new school in the redevelopment dockland area in the south of the borough. That is capital expenditure, which needs DES approval. It does not need a genius to guess that the price of that approval might be the closure of schools to the north.

Shabbiest days of their life

'From now on,' says Owen Temple, 'I'll only read about Mr Gradgrind. I'm done with working for him'

BY THE time anyone reads this, euphoria will have set in amongst teachers. Six weeks to forget the pain of the last school year. For me, though, it's the last end of term.

I'm thirty five, have a good honours degree in English, and have been a Scale 4 head of a Comprehensive School English Department for seven years. And I'm leaving teaching — like most of the kids I work with and most of my colleagues. I enjoy the long holidays teacher have, and I won't pretend that I spend most of them working. I think it's reasonable to assume that I might be successful if I chose to press on for a deputy headship and even a headship. So why am I leaving teaching?

Some of the reasons are personal, and they're not worth going into now, but many are professional, and need to be heard by parents, children, colleagues and, yes, even politicians.

Conscientious teachers, and that's most teachers, are caught in a double bind. They can either acquiesce in the destruction of the education system they serve by spending cuts, depressed pay, administrative bangles and narrow utilitarian values amongst their paymasters, or they can actively fight these things. The kind of industrial action we see now. Inevitably in that process they destroy their own professional standards, the tradition of community service, relationships with children, and their own morale. They cannot shirk the fight — most breadwinner teachers, if sole earners, can barely survive now — but they cannot win it either.

The rewards in teaching have always been a complex mixture of pay and job satisfaction. Recently, for me, the balance has tilted. I've always gained a lot of my job satisfaction through the things I've done with schoolchildren after school hours: school teams, drama, club societies and trips. Over the last five years these have been increasingly disrupted. Of course I could ignore union action and go on with things — at least those

that don't involve anyone else — but to do so would imply my satisfaction with current attitudes to education and pay instead I cut off my nose to spite my face.

Besides which, Sir Keith Joseph and his fellows really do not care what kind of an institution — a caring community or an education factory. Provided teachers are willing to grind into pupils what HM Government thinks is important, HM Government will be content, and the more cheaply it can be done, the more content it will be.

Teachers cannot shirk the fight — most breadwinner teachers, if sole earners, can barely survive now — but they cannot win it either

I never expected teaching to be easy, and I suppose that however hard it might have become it would never have been as hard as my first year when I was put under such personal strain that survival was all I cared about. I was prepared to put up with that, prepared to throw myself with my colleagues into all sorts of extra-curricular activities, prepared to enrol on evening courses, prepared to wade through mountains of coursework, prepared to pile up preparation because we had a vision of a school as a caring, developing community and we enjoyed being part of it.

I'm not prepared, though, to put up with the shabby books, even shabbier classrooms, and dilapidated furniture to serve the new educational vision known as "spending by stealth". I'm not prepared to be the object of insult and innuendo from my employers who think they can starve us all into a new contract that doesn't involve a fraction of the professionalism we were willing to give.

From now on I'll only read about Mr Gradgrind. I'm done with working for him.

Optimism — one of only two things wrong

THERE ARE only two things wrong with John Fairhall's article (July 5): it is too optimistic and it is on the wrong page of the Guardian. He is too optimistic because the situation is already deteriorated beyond the stage in which it can be retrieved in the short term, and there is no point printing his article on an Education page, alongside anyone with the slightest awareness of the problem. It is your general reader of the Letters Page who needs to know. I do not believe that in five years time physics will be

taught as a standard subject in maintained schools, and the independent sector will have to react very quickly for it not to disappear there also. No sensible, well-qualified physics graduate would go into teaching; after a further year's teacher training, a Scale 1 post would provide them with about half the salary they could have earned a year earlier, with the prospect of only a meagre increase on promotion.

And they will not be just teaching physics, but will be engaged in crowd control, social work, and administration, as well as

being deluged by the DES with its "change of the week".

If physics and engineering courses are to continue in universities and polytechnics, then the degree course time will have to be extended. I hope the DES has this in their demographic statistics.

And it is no good suggesting that all lower school science can be taught by biologists or that biologists can be trained to teach physics; they can be trained, but they will not be able to teach physics.

I think we have to become resigned to being a third class industrial nation. Our

political representatives clearly take the short-term view and education, in physics, mathematics, or any other subject, is a long-term process in which part of the product, some of those educated, has to be recycled back into the system. In physics and mathematics we have been failing to do this for some time. Ultimately, we will all have to face the consequences — Yours sincerely,

Peter Garratt (Dr)
22 Elm Walk,
Radlett,
Herts.

Perhaps the class I student makes for the class I degree

THE MOST likely reason for differences between universities in the classes of the degrees they award lies in the quality of the student intake, surely more important than differences in teaching. In seeking an explanation for the discrepancy between the percentages in class I + II(1) at Cambridge as compared with various other institutions, Dolton & Bee are said (Education Guardian, July 9) to have "number-crunched their way through the A level results" without finding evidence that "students with better A levels win better degrees".

At Cambridge, at any rate in the scientific subjects, we seldom admit anyone with fewer than two grade A and one B at A level, supported by at least a Grade 2 at S level, and better than that is required for mathematics. Could Dolton & Bee crunch a few more numbers, and let us know what are the acceptable A and S level grades for the universities they name as awarding less than half the percentage of "good" degrees as does Cambridge? (Dr) C. B. Goodhart, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge.

ANDREW RAWNSLEY (July 9) cites the results of research into the degree-awarding statistics of universities thus: "a top degree in history, philosophy, or drama was much easier to win — sometimes almost twice as easy — as one in accountancy, economics, or law." Presumably this kind of thinking is behind the present Government's education policy. It is difficult to see how "easiness" can be quantified with such precision. Has Rawnsley (or his source, Tom Bourne — whoever chose the word "easy") actually tried all six degree subjects and does he therefore speak from experience? Unlikely, but the alternative is a fallacy of logic.

It does not follow from a statistic which shows that proportionately double the number of top degrees are awarded in, e.g. history, than in e.g. accountancy, that a top degree in history is twice as easy. It may only show that accountancy is twice as boring, its students half as committed. Yours sincerely, Graham Stringer, Kingsway, Cony Hall, Kent.

YTS — a programme aimed at giving youth a low-paid future

DAVID HEARST's series on the Youth Training Scheme chronicled some of the drawbacks of the programme but concluded (July 2) that it is an irredeemable system of furthering the Labour Party's launched its Charter for Youth which also proposes to somehow transform YTS into "modernised" apprenticeship for all. Just as, in the same week, the Employment Secretary promised that the extended two-year scheme really would deliver "high quality training" this time.

All three miss the point: the YTS is not a training scheme which increases employability. It is a deskilling programme aimed at acclimatising youth to a future of low-paid, semi-skilled, intermittent employment in place of the craft training for "good jobs" to which they and their parents stubbornly aspire. YTS increases unemployment by substituting trainees for older employees.

These assertions are not made from the ultra-Left positions Mr Kinnoch disavows, nor are they the carping cynicism Mrs Thatcher complacently ignores. There is already accumulated research evidence to show that rather than providing a means for unqualified, female, ethnic minority, and disabled youth to overcome their disadvantaged employment position, MSC programmes perpetuate and heighten their inequalities.

The MSC's vocabulary of

"competencies", "transferable" within "occupational training families" shows this clearly. Geoffrey Holland's vision of "YTS linked into an integrated system of further and vocational education" would in fact be an unprecedented application of industrial Taylorism.

For anyone concerned with education in general, rather than training for the particular, such a vision appears more as a nightmare. For trades unionists especially, who have already surrendered control over training and recruitment through the TUC's collaboration on the commission, the logic of MSC's redesignation of skills is even more sinister: the application of new technology, is a threat to all their members.

Ironically this direction of labour and market manipulation has been a million years in the making. People on MSC programmes next year — is being effected in the name of market freedom by a government which says it does not believe in wages policies or state interference.

This irony and any insight into the real nature and function of state training programmes during recession and technological revolution seem lost upon Mr King, Mr Kinnoch, and David Hearst. Your readers deserve a more penetrating analysis. Pat Ainley, Goldsmiths College, London.

Words can be useful

IN CAROLYN Wood's article "Encouraging the Chatterboxes" (July 9) I was struck by the stress on verbal skills at any cost.

Who on earth wants to speak bad French/German/Spanish etc? After all, idiomatic English is not necessarily good English: why is "everyday speech" seen in such sharp contradiction to "good grammar"? Surely the greatest "quality" newspapers that she is not prepared to let pupils read are not as ungrammatical as all that! And what if one actually wants to read what is referred to as a "literary text" (i.e. a book)? I can tell Mrs Wood what a lack of formal grammar leads to: quite simple but persistent errors like mistaken genders for nouns, wrong endings to verbs, and confusion over tenses, mistakes that even the idiomatic natives presumably would wish to avoid, and that arise from the fundamental principles of the language not being properly explained.

In the end, this approach is at only one remove from phrase-book foreign language — and one certainly doesn't even need a teacher for that. Language-learning is a highly structured affair: trying to run before you can walk just will not help anyone in the end. — Yours faithfully, Mrs D. Fell, 14 Ash Grove, Headington, Oxford.

Some advice when looking ahead after A levels

MAY I offer some advice to A level candidates who feel that they may not have satisfied the requirements for their university choices and will need to take advantage of the UCCA "clearing" system:

- 1 Find out which other universities offering the desired course are likely to consider clearing applications.
- 2 If a different course is being considered, find out as much about alternative courses as early as possible and inquire which universities offering these courses are likely to consider clearing applications and what grades they are likely to require.
- 3 Different departments within the same university will have different admission requirements.
- 4 In completing a clearing application, make sure that there is a telephone number at which the candidate can be contacted and is available for interview at very short notice.

M. A. Winkler, University of Surrey, Guildford.

Posts Overseas

China

Lecturers in English as a Foreign Language at University and Foreign Language Institutes in Beijing and Shanghai

Duties: to contribute to the Ministry of Education Programme for the in-service training of advanced level teachers from tertiary institutions; this will include applied linguistics.
Qualifications: candidates must be British citizens with a first degree in English or other modern language; MA in Applied Linguistics and 3-5 years' TEFL experience at tertiary level. Teacher training experience essential; ESP experience desirable. Salary: local salary approximately Yuan 700 (\$1 = 3.7 Yuan approximately) per month plus annual salary subsidy of \$3,785.
Benefits: free accommodation, airfares, baggage allowance, installation grant, superannuation contribution.
Contract: one-year local contract renewable commencing September 1985 guaranteed by the British Council.
Closing date: Monday 29 July.
Reference: 85 B 96-105G

Italy

Teachers of EFL, The British Council, Milan and Naples

Duties: to teach EFL for up to 24 hours per week; to assist in the preparation and programming of courses and materials and with administrative duties.
Qualifications: a degree or teaching qualification; ISA Dip. or PGCE TEFL or equivalent; at least two years' TEFL experience. Single candidates preferred. Previous applicants need not re-apply. Salary: £7,002-\$8,064 pa plus a local allowance which varies with exchange fluctuations.
Benefits: airfares, baggage allowance, medical insurance, 45 working days' leave plus local holidays.
Contract: a two-year contract with the British Council, commencing 2 September. Closing date for applications is 8 August.
Reference: 85 D 70-73G

Qatar

Senior Teacher of English, English Language Centre, Doha

Duties: to teach EFL at all levels using a range of published courses to classes of up to 30 young adults. Up to 24 contact hours a week, mainly at

the English Language Centre, but some teaching off site for local companies. Assisting with registration, placement testing, setting achievement tests and writing student reports. The Senior Teacher also assists with course development, level and course co-ordination, materials writing and teacher training.
Qualifications: single candidates preferred. First degree preferably in Modern Languages or English and either RSA Dip. TEFL or PGCE TEFL. A minimum of four years' TEFL experience with at least two years overseas. Driving licence essential. Salary: QR 5,900 per month rising to QR 6,000 in the second year (\$1 = QR 50 approx).
Benefits: Tax free salary; large furnished accommodation well equipped to be shared with one other male teacher. Free water and electricity. 30 working days' leave plus public holidays. Free medical and dental care available locally. Transport allowance of QR 140 pm. Baggage allowance of 100 kg on appointment and termination.
Contract: two-year local contract with the British Council.
Starting dates: as soon as possible. Earlier applicants need not re-apply.
Reference: 85 D 43G

Key English Language Teaching Scheme

The KELT scheme is part of Britain's Aid programme to developing countries

Indonesia

English Language Teaching Adviser Secondary Education & Management Training Project, Department of General Secondary Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, Jakarta

Duties: to act as central professional adviser to the Project, providing leadership, guidance and expertise; to help select and train instructors and teachers; to design and develop materials; to report and assess the Project's progress and advise project management on further professional inputs required.
Special qualifications: candidates, preferably aged 35-55 should have a first degree, a teaching qualification, plus an MA in Applied Linguistics, ten years' experience of TEFL including teacher training and five years' overseas is essential. Experience of classroom teaching at secondary level and in the design and production of materials is desirable. A knowledge of Indonesia would be an advantage.
Salary: £11,563-£16,158 per annum.
Overseas allowances: nil to \$4,484 depending on salary level and marital status.
Closing date for applications: 31 July 1985.
Reference: 85 K 29G

The following posts are also funded under Britain's Aid programme to developing countries:

Angola

Post 1: Project Leader
Post 2: Teacher of English
Direct Teaching Project, Educational Research Centre, Ministry of Education
Post 3: Teacher Trainer
Teacher Training Project, Instituto Normal de Educacao (INE), Ministry of Education

Duties: Post 1: to be responsible in liaison with the Angolan Ministry of Education for all aspects of the project, both administrative and professional, devising new curricula, supervising the induction of Angolan counterparts and class teaching for up to 12 hours per week.
Post 2: to teach up to 20 hours per week; to assist with the preparation of syllabi, materials and modes of assessment; to assist with the induction of Angolan counterparts.
Post 3: to teach language and methodology to students specialising in English at the INE; to design syllabi; to select and produce material for courses; to take part in in-service courses with local teachers of English; to assist Angolan counterparts and to do a small amount of English teaching to basic school students for the purposes of familiarisation.

Qualifications: Post 1: a Master's degree or postgraduate diploma in Applied Linguistics or TESOL or equivalent and relevant professional experience are essential.
Post 2: a postgraduate TEFL qualification or the RSA Dip. TEFLA and relevant teaching experience are essential.
Post 3: a Master's degree or postgraduate diploma in Applied Linguistics or TESOL, or equivalent and relevant teaching and teacher training experience are essential.

Qualifications: candidates for all posts should be single. A knowledge of Portuguese and third world experience is desirable for all posts. A current driving licence is essential.
Salary and Benefits: all posts are under direct contract to the government of Angola, but these contracts will be guaranteed by the British Council. A local salary will be paid between \$8,000-40,000 Kwanzas (\$1 = 38.65 Kwanzas approximately). The local salary will be subsidised out of aid funds in the region of \$9,000-\$15,000, depending on qualifications and experience, which will include such benefits as overseas allowances and a superannuation compensation payment. This subsidy will be tax-free. Contracts will be for two years. The Angolan government will pay airfares, baggage allowance and give annual fare-paid leave.
Closing date for applications: 31 July 1985.
Reference: 85 K 30-32G

Uganda

Head of Mathematics, National Teachers College, Ngetta

Duties: 1. to be responsible for the academic, professional and administrative work in the department including teaching methods, curriculum development, examinations, practicals, teaching practice supervision, books and equipment, budgeting and in co-operation with the Director and Ministry of Education to select students and appoint staff.
2. to liaise with the Ministry of Education, the National Curriculum Development Centre, the Faculty of Education at Makerere and the National Teachers College at Kyambogo in order to influence reform in the subject throughout the National Teachers College system.
3. to participate in the definition of appropriate training for a counterpart.
Candidates: candidates, preferably male, aged 35-55, should be single or married without school age children. They should have a first degree in Mathematics, a professional teaching qualification, five years' experience of secondary school teaching in Africa and 2 years' experience of teacher training. It is hoped that the candidate would be able to undertake a second related subject in addition to the first subject.
Salary: £11,563-£16,158 per annum.
Allowances: \$477 to \$5,859 per annum depending on salary level and marital status.
Closing date for applications: 9 August 1985.
Reference: 85 K 8G

General qualifications: for all of the above ODA funded posts candidates must be UK citizens with a British educational background.
Benefits (except for Angola) salary free of UK income tax; free family passages; children's education allowances and holiday visits; free furnished accommodation; outfit allowance; medical scheme; baggage allowance; employer's contribution to a recognised superannuation scheme or an allowance of 11 per cent of salary in lieu.
Contracts: initially for two years with the British Council (except Angola). Indonesia and Angola posts tenable from September 1985 and Uganda post from January 1986.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Tel: 01-580 6572.

The British Council

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON KING'S FUND COLLEGE APPOINTMENT OF BURSAR (College Manager)

The King's Fund College combines business school and management consultancy activities and is mainly concerned with management development in the National Health Service. It has expanded rapidly in the last three years and is now seeking a Bursar who will install new financial, administrative and information systems to support its complex activities. In addition, the successful applicant will be responsible to the Director for the management of the Palace Court site, which provides teaching accommodation, Faculty Offices, 50 residential places and the King's Fund Head Office. There are approximately 50 employees accountable to the Bursar. The Faculty consists of nearly 30 Fellows who are accountable to the College Director.

We are looking for someone who has already held relevant managerial posts, and has some experience of developing small scale business or computer systems. We would encourage the post holder to take a role in the academic life of the College, including in due course some lecturing on management systems. The person appointed on management to demonstrate the capacity to manage a small but complex organisation and to be able to handle employee relations sensitively.

The Bursar will be expected to relate easily both to senior professional staff from the National Health Service, to the Faculty, and to visiting academic and professional staff from other countries. Some experience in the NHS, University or related field could be an advantage. Pleasant working environment, good fringe benefits.

In common with other senior posts in the College the appointment would be for three years but could be renewed by mutual agreement.

Salary, depending upon age and experience, on a scale from £16,823 to £21,538.

For further details and an application form which must be returned by 26th July, 1985 contact Dr. Iden Wickings, Acting Director, King's Fund College, 2 Palace Court, London W2 4HS. Telephone no: 01-229 9361.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT Assistant Education Officer

(Grimsby Division) 001017
Principal Officer (43-46) £13,325-£14,355

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the post to undertake duties in the Divisional Education Office, Elbow Street, Grimsby. The person appointed will be required to give advice and assistance to schools in the area on professional matters and will be particularly concerned with issues relating to teaching staff. Applicants should have a degree or professional qualification and must be familiar with the local authority education service and sympathetic to its needs. The County Council have a scheme for approved removal and disturbance expenses. A car is essential to carry out the duties of this post.

To obtain application forms, please write enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope to the Director of Education, Staffing Section, County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside HU17 5BA.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS 26th JULY 1985

All applications are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, sex, or marital status. Candidates whose applications have the written consent of the County Council will be guaranteed an interview.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWS IN POWER ELECTRONICS

These are exciting and challenging opportunities to join a new research team to investigate future developments in power supply systems in the 10 to 50kW range in collaboration with a major industrial partner. The successful candidates will have a sound original minds and expertise is likely in one or more of the fields of r.f. power generation, integrated and hybrid circuit technology and materials science — especially ferrites and ceramics. Attractive salaries will be paid which will recognise the levels of expertise and ability being sought. Re-location and other expenses are negotiable. The initial contract will be for two or three years but extensions of this period are possible. Requests for further details and an application form should be sent to the Personnel Office, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-549 1366. Enquiries may telephone Dr. D. Pedder on ext 583 for an initial discussion.

Closing date for applications: 12 August, 1985.

SCHOLARSHIPS

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN

Applications are invited for Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships in the field of Computing and Information Systems. The minimum age for entry is 21 years. The maximum age for entry is 35 years. The minimum period of study is 12 months. The maximum period of study is 24 months. The minimum salary is £10,000 per annum. The maximum salary is £15,000 per annum. The minimum number of hours of study is 10 hours per week. The maximum number of hours of study is 15 hours per week. The minimum number of credits is 10 credits. The maximum number of credits is 15 credits. The minimum number of modules is 10 modules. The maximum number of modules is 15 modules. The minimum number of papers is 10 papers. The maximum number of papers is 15 papers. The minimum number of assignments is 10 assignments. The maximum number of assignments is 15 assignments. The minimum number of projects is 10 projects. The maximum number of projects is 15 projects. The minimum number of dissertations is 10 dissertations. The maximum number of dissertations is 15 dissertations. The minimum number of theses is 10 theses. The maximum number of theses is 15 theses. The minimum number of publications is 10 publications. The maximum number of publications is 15 publications. The minimum number of conference papers is 10 conference papers. The maximum number of conference papers is 15 conference papers. The minimum number of book reviews is 10 book reviews. The maximum number of book reviews is 15 book reviews. The minimum number of articles is 10 articles. The maximum number of articles is 15 articles. The minimum number of chapters is 10 chapters. The maximum number of chapters is 15 chapters. The minimum number of sections is 10 sections. The maximum number of sections is 15 sections. The minimum number of paragraphs is 10 paragraphs. The maximum number of paragraphs is 15 paragraphs. The minimum number of sentences is 10 sentences. The maximum number of sentences is 15 sentences. The minimum number of words is 10 words. The maximum number of words is 15 words. The minimum number of letters is 10 letters. The maximum number of letters is 15 letters. The minimum number of digits is 10 digits. The maximum number of digits is 15 digits. The minimum number of symbols is 10 symbols. The maximum number of symbols is 15 symbols. The minimum number of punctuation marks is 10 punctuation marks. The maximum number of punctuation marks is 15 punctuation marks. The minimum number of spaces is 10 spaces. The maximum number of spaces is 15 spaces. The minimum number of tabs is 10 tabs. The maximum number of tabs is 15 tabs. The minimum number of lines is 10 lines. The maximum number of lines is 15 lines. The minimum number of pages is 10 pages. The maximum number of pages is 15 pages. The minimum number of volumes is 10 volumes. The maximum number of volumes is 15 volumes. The minimum number of issues is 10 issues. The maximum number of issues is 15 issues. The minimum number of editions is 10 editions. The maximum number of editions is 15 editions. The minimum number of reprints is 10 reprints. The maximum number of reprints is 15 reprints. The minimum number of supplements is 10 supplements. The maximum number of supplements is 15 supplements. The minimum number of appendices is 10 appendices. The maximum number of appendices is 15 appendices. The minimum number of indexes is 10 indexes. The maximum number of indexes is 15 indexes. The minimum number of glossaries is 10 glossaries. The maximum number of glossaries is 15 glossaries. The minimum number of bibliographies is 10 bibliographies. The maximum number of bibliographies is 15 bibliographies. The minimum number of references is 10 references. The maximum number of references is 15 references. The minimum number of citations is 10 citations. The maximum number of citations is 15 citations. The minimum number of footnotes is 10 footnotes. The maximum number of footnotes is 15 footnotes. The minimum number of endnotes is 10 endnotes. The maximum number of endnotes is 15 endnotes. The minimum number of prefaces is 10 prefaces. The maximum number of prefaces is 15 prefaces. The minimum number of afterwords is 10 afterwords. The maximum number of afterwords is 15 afterwords. The minimum number of introductions is 10 introductions. The maximum number of introductions is 15 introductions. The minimum number of conclusions is 10 conclusions. The maximum number of conclusions is 15 conclusions. The minimum number of summaries is 10 summaries. The maximum number of summaries is 15 summaries. The minimum number of abstracts is 10 abstracts. The maximum number of abstracts is 15 abstracts. The minimum number of keywords is 10 keywords. The maximum number of keywords is 15 keywords. The minimum number of subject headings is 10 subject headings. The maximum number of subject headings is 15 subject headings. The minimum number of classification numbers is 10 classification numbers. The maximum number of classification numbers is 15 classification numbers. The minimum number of accession numbers is 10 accession numbers. The maximum number of accession numbers is 15 accession numbers. The minimum number of call numbers is 10 call numbers. The maximum number of call numbers is 15 call numbers. The minimum number of shelfmarks is 10 shelfmarks. The maximum number of shelfmarks is 15 shelfmarks. The minimum number of location numbers is 10 location numbers. The maximum number of location numbers is 15 location numbers. The minimum number of barcode numbers is 10 barcode numbers. The maximum number of barcode numbers is 15 barcode numbers. The minimum number of unique identifiers is 10 unique identifiers. The maximum number of unique identifiers is 15 unique identifiers. The minimum number of persistent identifiers is 10 persistent identifiers. The maximum number of persistent identifiers is 15 persistent identifiers. The minimum number of digital object identifiers is 10 digital object identifiers. The maximum number of digital object identifiers is 15 digital object identifiers. The minimum number of uniform resource identifiers is 10 uniform resource identifiers. The maximum number of uniform resource identifiers is 15 uniform resource identifiers. The minimum number of permanent identifiers is 10 permanent identifiers. The maximum number of permanent identifiers is 15 permanent identifiers. The minimum number of stable identifiers is 10 stable identifiers. The maximum number of stable identifiers is 15 stable identifiers. The minimum number of long-term identifiers is 10 long-term identifiers. The maximum number of long-term identifiers is 15 long-term identifiers. The minimum number of reliable identifiers is 10 reliable identifiers. The maximum number of reliable identifiers is 15 reliable identifiers. 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The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for this Lectureship (tenable from October 1 1985). The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of mathematics to engineering students in the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Engineering and to the University as a whole. Salary: £12,500 - £14,925 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering. This post, funded by SERC, is tenable from September 1 1985 for two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new electronic devices and systems. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Agricultural Economics. This post, funded by SERC, is tenable from September 1 1985 for two years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new agricultural systems and technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Agricultural Economics and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

— AUSTRALIA —

The University of Wollongong

Equality of employment opportunity is University policy. The University reserves the right to fill any advertised position by invitation. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the following positions:

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

LECTURER — Limited Term (4 years)

Candidates should have a higher degree, teaching experience and demonstrated research interest in the areas related to the history and philosophy of science or the social studies of science and technology. Experience in any of the following areas would be an advantage:

Salary range (annual) \$28,236-\$34,467. Further information on conditions of appointment, application forms and details of qualifications, employment history, research interests, publications and the names and addresses of three referees and reach the University Secretary, The University of Wollongong, P.O. Box 1144, Wollongong, N.S.W. 2500 Australia, by August 16 1985. Please mark envelope "Appointment Application".

UNIVERSITY OF BATH

LECTURESHIP IN MATERIALS SCIENCE

The School of Materials Science, headed by Professor Bryan Harris, with nine academic staff, currently supports twenty-five externally funded research projects to a value in excess of £800,000. Areas of activity include: fibre composites, surface coatings, carbons and graphite, corrosion-resistant alloys, and wood. Extensive teaching, electron optical and other analytical facilities are available.

Teaching commitments include the degree course in Materials Science, and service work for undergraduates in all the engineering schools of the University.

We are seeking someone to join our exceptionally close-knit team, to participate in all aspects of our work, and to strengthen or extend it according to his/her special skills.

Candidates should hold a Ph.D. or have equivalent academic research experience in the relevant discipline. Industrial experience would be an advantage.

Salary within the range £7,500 - £14,925.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference number 85/101.

Closing date: August 16 1985.

University of Bradford

PROJECT PLANNING CENTRE FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LECTURESHIP ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Centre conducts a research M.Sc. in National Development and Planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of economic development and planning to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Centre and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

University of Reading

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Agricultural Extension and Rural Development. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of agricultural extension and rural development to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Centre and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

University of Cambridge

CAVENISH LABORATORY

3-D MICROELECTRONICS WITH MBE

Applications are invited for two post-doctoral research fellowships in the Cavenish Laboratory. The successful candidates will be responsible for the research and development of new microelectronic devices and systems. The successful candidates will be expected to contribute to the development of the Cavenish Laboratory and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

University of Manchester

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a postgraduate research fellowship in the Department of Electrical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new electrical engineering systems and technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Electrical Engineering and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

University of Leeds

SCHOOL OF HISTORY

LECTURER (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in International Relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of international relations to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the School of History and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PORT MORESBY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following posts:

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies, Goroka Teachers' College. This appointment commences in August 1985. A three-year contract will be offered with the possibility of renewal for a further three years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of agricultural education to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

SENIOR TUTOR/LECTURER IN COMMERCE

Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies, Goroka Teachers' College. This appointment commences in August 1985. A three-year contract will be offered with the possibility of renewal for a further three years. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of commerce to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Post-Vocational, Technical, Commercial and Secretarial Studies and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

LECTURESHIPS IN SOCIAL POLICY (TWO POSITIONS)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach social policy in the Department of Social Policy. The successful candidates will be responsible for the teaching of social policy to students on this course. The successful candidates will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Social Policy and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE (GENERAL PRACTICE)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach community medicine in the Department of Community Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of community medicine to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Community Medicine and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF BATH

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH OFFICER ON MOLECULAR GRAPHICS

There is a three-year position, as a member of a newly-established interdisciplinary unit within the Science Area, located in the School of Chemistry. The successful candidate will undertake research in any appropriate area within Chemistry and will also assist on a fully collaborative basis, researchers from other schools, including Pharmacy and Pharmacology, and Bio-Chemistry.

The unit will be equipped with an Evans and Sutherland PS30/MicroVAX II. Access to main frame computers is available. Links to a network of computers are planned.

Applicants should have an appropriate background in molecular graphics and in a relevant area.

Salary in the range £7,500-£12,150 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Informal contact may be made with Professor M. M. Campbell, School of Chemistry (0225-01244, extension 555).

Further particulars and application form from the Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting Ref. No. 85/108.

Closing date: July 30 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

ACTION RESEARCH PROFESSORSHIP OF CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the Action Research Professorship of Clinical Neurology with effect from October 1 1985. The salary of the professor is at present £26,000 subject to review.

Applications from one or more overseas candidates, naming their preferred electors, should be received by the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Oxford, 11-12, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, by September 16 1985.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Oxford, 11-12, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Social Work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of social work to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the London School of Economics and Political Science and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

ADMINISTRATOR FOR "PICKUP"

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the position of Administrator for "Pickup". The successful candidate will be responsible for the administration of the "Pickup" programme. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the University of Durham and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY GROUP

Applications are invited for a postgraduate research fellowship in the Plant Molecular Biology Group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new plant molecular biology systems and technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Plant Molecular Biology Group and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

POST-DOCTORAL POSITION

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research fellowship in the Plant Molecular Biology Group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new plant molecular biology systems and technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Plant Molecular Biology Group and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

POSTGRADUATE RESEARCH IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a postgraduate research fellowship in the Department of Electrical Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new electrical engineering systems and technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Electrical Engineering and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN MEDICAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Medical Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of medical statistics to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the University of Glasgow and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

INTER-REGIONAL CO-ORDINATOR

Applications are invited for a postgraduate research fellowship in the Inter-Regional Co-ordinator. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and development of new inter-regional co-ordinator systems and technologies. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Inter-Regional Co-ordinator and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AND UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATORS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY (FOUR POSITIONS)

Applications are invited for four posts of University Lecturer or University Demonstrator (the equivalent of University Assistant Lecturer) not more than two of these posts will be filled at the Lecturer level. Appointment will commence on December 1 1985, or as soon thereafter as possible. Candidates should be graduates in Medicine or Science and will be required to teach and to contribute to research, for which there are excellent facilities. The teaching and research of the department covers a wide field including topographical and functional anatomy, neuroanatomy, developmental biology and cell biology. The Department seeks a person with a particular interest in developmental or cell biology to fill one post.

Stipends: University Lecturer £10,330 (by eleven increments) to £15,330 University Demonstrator £7,580 (by four increments) to £9,580.

Further information about the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee for the Faculty of Biology '85, 19 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QA, to whom applications (10 copies) including a curriculum vitae and three references should be sent as to reach him not later than September 12 1985.

The University of Sydney

LECTURESHIPS IN SOCIAL POLICY (TWO POSITIONS)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach social policy in the Department of Social Policy. The successful candidates will be responsible for the teaching of social policy to students on this course. The successful candidates will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Social Policy and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE (GENERAL PRACTICE)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to teach community medicine in the Department of Community Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of community medicine to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Community Medicine and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

CHAIR OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Restorative Dentistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of restorative dentistry to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the University of Sydney and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

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U M I S T

Applications are invited for the following Lectureships:

Department of Computation

LECTURER IN IMAGE PROCESSING (Ref. COM/116)

This post is within the group concerned with advanced development in image processing and pattern recognition. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of image processing to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Computation and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

LECTURER IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING (Ref. COM/117)

This post is within the group concerned with advanced development in software engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of software engineering to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Computation and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics

LECTURER IN ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS ENGINEERING (Ref. EES/118)

Applications are invited for this post — for which experience and interest in a wide range of electronic systems, including microprocessors, digital systems, reliable structures, networks, fault-tolerant systems, and an interest in research in these areas is desirable. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of electronic systems engineering to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the Department of Electrical Engineering and Electronics and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND

ASSOCIATE-PROFESSORSHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN TOWN PLANNING

Two teaching positions are available in the Department of Town Planning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of town planning to students on this course. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the development of the University of Auckland and to the University as a whole. Salary: £7,250 - £9,525 per annum with contributions towards pension and other benefits. Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer at the address below. Closing date: August 2 1985. (Please quote Ref. 85/G1).

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We are all Thatcherites now...

COMMENTARY Hugo Young



blame for it as it did in 1983, it is also true that the perils of inflation are just as profoundly understood. There is little reason to doubt, either, that the Thatcherite explanation for inflation — its association with indiscipline and overspending, if not with the money supply and all that gobbledygook — sits pretty deep in the national psyche.

There is, in short, no general sense that what this Government most centrally embodies is unacceptable, exhausted, or corrupt. Quite the contrary. If the evolution of the opposition parties is a yardstick, Thatcherism remains the body of belief which dominates political thinking. As they feel their way towards the kind of programmes they will lay before the nation in two years' time, leaders on the left do not sound like politicians in command of an emergent new orthodoxy which will banish Thatcherism from the field, so much as people struggling to dress in respectable clothing what are essentially compromises with the new conventional wisdom.

Mr. Hattersley, for example, produces a new way of constructing the balance sheet of public borrowing. Though grudgingly difficult to apply in practice — how

do you reckon the true asset value of unmarketable properties like schools and hospitals? — it has attractive possibilities. The political point, however, is that Labour recognises, with far more hard-headed sophistication than it used to, that open-ended borrowing is not a panacea; a truth which the Thatcher Government has gone through fire to defend.

Similarly, Labour's very tentative approach to possible acts of re-nationalisation reveals a party leadership well aware of the new world with which it must come to grips. The elaborate minutiae it is beginning to dance around — its so-called "rewards" strategy, while being a concession to union mistrust of wages policies, also reflects that, on this front too, there may be no easily radical alternative to what we know as Thatcherism.

Much of this could be said, with knobs on, about the

broad thrust of Alliance policies, about most of their emergent ideas for incomes control, which seems to promise one of the more explicit harkings-back to bureaucratic corporatism. What all parties have to offer, in the central economic area, is hardly evidence that Thatcherism is rotting from within. No brave and better world beckons as it seemed to many people to do in both '64 and '79.

For a justification of backbench Tory neuroses, therefore, we must fall back on the second classic loser. Mere incompetence, badly timed, can be as conclusive as moral exhaustion. And of blundering, just now, there is plenty.

Take education: at every level it is in chaos. What is our policy for schools, for teachers, for universities? Sir Keith can supply them with no satisfactory answer. Or take local government. An air of incompetence is briefly exuded by the successful passage of the Local Government Bill and the formal notice of abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan counties. But as the practical consequences unfold, there will be a prolonged period of shambles. Ministers, and no one else, will look as though they didn't know what they were doing, which, in the case of the GLC, they didn't.

Take, most incompetently of all, the confused presentation of the argument about the next budget. Wanting to

have it all ways, ministers must succeed in having it none. There is nothing inherently inconsistent about (a) curbing public spending in general and (b) claiming credit for public spending in particular. A little rhetorical foresight and finesse would have done the trick. Only the incompetence of ideological politicians in the necessary task of evolving into the new general approach them to Jim Callaghan's brilliant crack: "Is it government policy to make cuts and represent them as increases, or to make increases and represent them as cuts?"

Incompetence and muddle, however, are less corrosive to the future of a government than the nation turning off. Unlike that dread onset of irreversible disillusion, they are with time correctable.

It may be, of course, that the rules have changed. The third-party option may render the terror of Tory backbenchers more soundly based. Also, among the irreversible elements of the equation, the leader must not be overlooked. It is possible for a country to be entirely alienated from a leader without rejecting her basic ideas.

That could be decisive enough. All the same, there is nothing here yet for tears or jubilation. Up to a point, we are all Thatcherites now. It may be uncomfortable, and it will certainly be demoralising, but the rate cannot be depended on to run away from this objective fact of history.

As Hugo Banzer sweeps to victory, RICHARD GOTT records the transmigration of hated tyrant into friendly democrat

Butcher of Bolivia

THERE is a long tradition in Latin America whereby a young and ambitious colonel seizes power at a moment of crisis. He closes Congress, imprisons the opposition, tortures and kills his opponents, promotes and subordinates the ensuing civil war, and then rules the country with a rod of iron for a number of years before he admits defeat. He withdraws exhausted in an atmosphere of humbled ambition, and amid accusations of corruption, and hands the country over to civilian rule.

Subsequently, after another period of years, during which the civilian politicians grapple unsuccessfully with unruly trade unions, gargantuan inflation rates, overweening foreign companies, and the lack of jobs and food — and fall finally into deep disgrace and unpopularity — the old dictator makes a dramatic reappearance, with kindly manner and dressed this time in multi-coloured

he has been "thrusting" all his life, it emerges, for democracy. He hopes, in presenting himself to the electorate, not only for a fresh period of office, but also for the chance to give his period of dictatorial rule some retrospective legitimacy. The people want him now, they must have wanted him then.

And so through the haze of forgetfulness, and in the midst of the drama of the current crisis, a legendary version of the old times is preserved — times when the currency was stable, when law and order were maintained, when the nation stood for something, and the flag was respected.

Memory is short. The legacy of misrule and corruption is soon forgotten. Yesterday's unconstitutional dictator becomes today's elected president. It happened in Chile to Carlos Ibanez; it nearly happened in Colombia to Rojas Pinilla. And this week it is happening to General Hugo Banzer Suarez, a name in Bolivia in the 1970s synonymous with infamy.

Banzer, a peppery colonel from Santa Cruz, first came to international prominence in 1971 when he seized power from a left-wing government in an unusually brutal and bloody coup, a coup that etched a fresh pattern for the continent. It was followed by General Pinochet in Chile in 1973 and General Videla in Argentina in 1976.

Banzer massacred the miners, slaughtered the peasants, sold the country to foreigners, and provided the chance to the mass drug trade that shattered and convulsed the country's traditional economy with the power of an exploding volcano. Small wonder that last week, foreseeing his victory, the outgoing politicians sought to postpone the election.

Yet Banzer may prove to be a competent civilian president. He has the support of quite a large section of the population, and, significantly, he has the support of the United States which has long sought a president it could approve of. The Americans despised, of course, the Bolivians of the incompetent populists of the outgoing government of Siles Suazo. He should also have the endorsement of the aging Victor Paz Estenssoro, his opponent at the polls, but a long-time collaborator.

Yet Banzer has no new solutions to the dramatically difficult problems of Bolivia. As before, he will try to shift the emphasis from the tin economy of the impoverished Andean plateau to the oil and gas of the Santa Cruz lowlands, and the cattle of the Beni. These are the areas from which Banzer and his cronies drew their strength. But there is nothing in his programme to suggest that, once the crucial and necessary task of stabilising the economy has been undertaken, he will be capable of leading Bolivia towards a future of more permanent stability.

For a while he will enjoy his role as father of the nation. But, to judge by Bolivian history, there is a young lieutenant somewhere polishing his sword.



FAMINE TODAY: children in a refugee camp at Mekele, Ethiopia

Why have post-war decades left so many people hungry? WALTER SCHWARZ, reporting from this month's conference of the Society for International Development in Rome, sees a trend towards intelligent subsistence, while JONATHAN STEELE (below) explains why Britain is so reluctant to give long-term help to Ethiopia

Development as illusion

per day, including Saturdays and Sundays.

His conclusion was that every time the United States raised its interest rates, "thousands die in the Third World because money that could be used for health care and food is sent outside." He wanted, at least, that "if the First World has no alternative to offer in the present poverty crisis, we in the Third World should be allowed the choice of alternatives." Like Nicaragua, he said.

Cardinal Arns was warmly applauded, which was significant because he was not addressing the Left, or the Greens or CND, but the Society for International Development, which is paid for by governments, the World Bank, and other agencies.

The SID audience of aid bureaucrats, academics, and grassroots activists had more subdued applause for Mr. Tom Clausen, president of the World Bank, who explained that debt countries would need yet more adjustment, while creditors would have to think about checking deficits that cause high interest rates.

Asked how countries could be helped to develop when the Third World paid \$21 billion a year more in debt service than it received in aid, he said the bank does not force countries to sell their food.

Clausen had come to present the bank's annual development report, which predicted, in effect, that the deficit (swollen mainly by arms spending) continued to grow, poor countries' incomes would suffer further and more people, especially in Africa, would

die. Asked if the report was intended as political pressure on Washington to check further increases in arms spending, he replied: "I have no political case to argue. The only altar I worship at is sound economic management."

So life is the spirit of radical dissent in the SID that its platform was opened to people who deny that economic development is desirable. Gustavo Esteva, who runs a Mexican rural community, said: "In the world where I live development has always been a menace."

Esteva thinks development has "transformed history into a programme — a necessary and inescapable destiny. The industrialisation of the world is the most unavoidable, destructive, impractical, and irrational way of life."

Mr. Teddy Goldsmith, another root-and-branch critic who publishes *The Ecologist*, argued that "pseudo-development was diverting so much water and land that the choice has arisen: do we develop or do we eat?" He said that in the presence of Nuru Islam, assistant director-general of FAO and Sartaj Aziz, Pakistan's ex-Minister of Agriculture, both smiled tolerantly.

Recalled soothingly that food production had, after all, kept ahead of population growth, except in Black Africa, but he admitted that pressure on land was "a very major dilemma."

Preferred solutions ranged from the radical to the conservative. At one extreme, Teddy Goldsmith, forced against his will to be constructive, said: "Wipe out the debt — interest as well as capital — stop aid, which

THE PEOPLE who are least worried about the state of the Government are cabinet ministers. The people most pessimistically alarmed are backbench Conservative MPs, and their hangers-on in the media. The people whistling a tune of lunatic optimism are the Labour leadership, vying with the Alliance, the other people for whom whistling is what politicians do in the contest for credibility.

Now all about it. It seems to me that the ministers, all things considered, are showing the most reliable judgment.

Governments begin to fail, and are ultimately thrown out, for one of two reasons. Either they fail to deliver a long-maturing revision of their ideas, a national sea-change which slowly establishes that their time is up. Or they are seen to be simply incompetent. The 1945 and 1979 elections were ambiguous instances of the first phenomenon; February 1974 and perhaps June 1970 of the second. In 1964, well-poisoned were at work simultaneously.

Of the two, the first presents much the more serious problem. The country turned against Wilsonian and Callaghanite socialism well before the 1978 election, and there was nothing the Labour Party could do about it. The reigning orthodoxy was first confused and then rejected. There wasn't a fall-out of leadership — Callaghan, after all, ran well ahead of his party, and of Mrs Thatcher, in 1979 — so much as the irretrievable failure of an idea.

"IF BRAZIL were a country of small farmers there would be no more hunger," Cardinal Arns was straying far from his Sao Paulo diocese as he offered this comment to a conference in Rome, but he had come to the heart of the great revolt against development.

"National priorities should be determined by the basic needs of the majority of people in each country," he went on, noting that this was not the case in Brazil, where small farmers who grow 72 per cent of the food have only 21 per cent of agricultural land. The rest is in the hands of the agribusiness, engaged in what current development seems to be all about: exporting cash crops to pay off the debt to the IMF.

Why have four post-war decades of development left so many people hungry? There is food enough in the FAO's statistics. Huge areas like India have moved from "deficit" to "surplus." World food production has kept ahead of population growth, except in black Africa. Yet World Bank and FAO figures show 800 million people in absolute poverty, more than half of them severely malnourished or facing starvation. The trend for the future looks worse.

A view is spreading, higher and higher in the international development establishment, that the process has become a perfect circle of illusion. "Development" is paid for by aid, resulting in "projects" designed to create "surpluses" for export, to earn foreign exchange to service debts which have been incurred to finance — "development."

Dams, plantations and ranches involve massive confiscation of lands and forests, creating an army of ecological refugees, forced to exchange to service debts which have been incurred to finance — "development."

More than a third of agricultural land in the world's dry zones faces desertification. 700 million people in wetlands, an average of 300 square kilometres of forest is destroyed every day.

If we do not know what development does for people, we might ask what it does to them. The Archbishop suggested. One effect is called "adjustment" — the IMF euphemism for austerity. Last year in Bolivia a single dose of adjustment caused bread prices to double overnight, while kerosene, which the poor need for light and cooking, inflated by 300 per cent. Inflation in Bolivia is 8,216 per cent, or, as the Archbishop said, "22.5 per cent

Trying to stop the famines of tomorrow

PREVENTING a new famine in Ethiopia was as much on the minds of Saturday's Live Aid concert organisers as relieving the current disaster. Yet as Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Timothy Raison, tours Ethiopia this week, to be closely followed by Neil Kinnock at the weekend, the chances of the British Government — unlike private British donors — giving any long-term development aid look slim.

Kevin Jendry, who will spend the millions of pounds to help the famine ends this year, we need to provide irrigation, health, and agricultural schemes. Yet these cultural schemes, which Mrs Thatcher's Government is willing to finance, thanks to its right ideological line that its right should not be aiding Britain with a Marxist-Leninist regime.

In a Commons debate last

month, Mr Raison said that the longer term answer to famine and drought "lies not in food aid and emergency relief, but in lasting answers to the underlying problems." But this policy does not seem to apply to British bilateral aid to Ethiopia.

In explaining its position, the Government tends to fall back on two arguments. The first is that Ethiopia's system of state-organised agriculture is ill-conceived. Most of the Ethiopian government's investment in agriculture goes towards state farms, while the system of purchasing grain through the Agricultural Marketing Corporation keeps prices low and does not give peasants an incentive to produce for the market.

The second argument — somewhat in contradiction to the first — is that Britain does give long-term aid to Ethiopia through the Common Market. The Government does not explain why

bilateral British aid is inappropriate if multilateral EEC aid is, in fact, close examination of the EEC's contribution to Ethiopia, the recently-completed programme known as Lome Two, shows that the EEC money has very little to do with long-term famine relief.

Like most First World governmental aid, EEC aid has a strong bias towards urban communities, infrastructure, and cash crops for export. The biggest EEC project was for improving water supply in the capital Addis Ababa; the next largest sum of money went for a large hydro-electric scheme, while the third went for improvements in coffee production.

For the last few months, Britain's largest voluntary aid agency, Oxfam, has been lobbying the Government to end its virtual boycott of long-term aid to Ethiopia. Its Ethiopian field director, Hugh Gwyder, has torn-leaves

in the frequently-used Western argument that peasants in Ethiopia have no incentive to produce.

He says that only three out of the country's 14 provinces have enough food to sell outside the provincial borders. In all the rest, peasants sell food locally by the roadside at prices they set themselves, just like most Third World countries, and this amounts to roughly two-thirds of the food marketed in Ethiopia.

Oxfam argues that future droughts will create famines as bad as today's unless huge amounts of money are invested in soil and water conservation, re-planting of forests, and agriculture. Delicately accepting the Government's reluctance to be seen to be cooperating too closely with a Marxist regime, Oxfam says that there are many ways to improve the well-being of peasant communities without "strengthening their government."

Only 5 per cent of Ethiop-

ians have access to water supplies, without having to walk between six to 12 miles to a well, trough, or river every day. Until the late 1970s when aid was cut off, Britain had a water team, drilling wells and installing pumps. This could be revived, Oxfam says. Britain could help with re-forestation, with health services, and with seed research and production.

All these points were put to Mr Raison again last week. Stirred perhaps by the vast outpouring of public concern over preventing any future famines, the Government showed a slight sign of softening.

Mr Raison hinted that he might favour a few scholarships for Ethiopian agronomists to study here. (At the moment six are studying at Wye College, paid for by Swedish aid). He also hinted that some British technical experts might be sent out to Ethiopia.

While glad of this meagre

hint of a change in Government policy, John Craven, Oxfam's campaign director, says that it would still be better for Britain to fund complete projects.

"The Ethiopian government is less keen to take expatriates by themselves, because it looks as though white foreigners are being sent in to sort out a country's mess. In fact there are a large number of underemployed trained Ethiopians, but the country does not have the funds to use them. There are a lot of good Ethiopian water engineers with too few water projects."

Private agencies, such as Oxfam and Save the Children Fund, rarely run projects costing more than £100,000. The multilateral agencies, like the EEC and the World Bank, go for the large multi-million pound scheme. The gap which the British Government could fill is in the medium range. So far it shows no sign of doing it.

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DIARY

THE hotbeds of Brixton are again — the police, that is. In spite of the cool approach of Commander Alex Marshall, there have been numerous complaints by blacks that they've been roughed up when stopped for questioning.

The allegations have been made to the police constabulary group for Lambeth, whose members are permitted to see conditions in local nickas as part of a better understanding between police and community.

To the group's surprise, many of these complaints have been withdrawn a few days after being made. Lay members believe that the blacks fear retaliation by the police if they make a fuss. No doubt, Marshall will speedily investigate.

THE CASE for public ownership dies by the day. Trains to and from King's Cross might not run on time, but by golly, the loos run at a profit. Brengreen's chairman, David Evans, was crowing yesterday that, after a three-month trial privatisation, his company had got the daily number of users up from 2,000 to 4,000. Break-even point (commercially, that is) is 2,500. Oh, and Brengreen have doubled the charge, from five to 10 pence.

WITH the channels clogged by the pop world's bash to raise a billion pounds for aids or hunger or whatever, nausea at the elevation of Uri Gellor (will he choose a full set of Nobel Prizes or the Papsy as his reward?) drove Londoners in their thousands into Hyde Park on Saturday night.

They went to hear Andre Previn and the Royal Philharmonic attempt to drown the noise made by a fireworks display, spectacular as the Blitz, to celebrate Handel's 300th birthday. With 10,000 like-minded friends, infiltrated the throng on behalf of the Society for Stamping Out Conscience in Royal Parks. Alas, the bangs and flares of the fireworks had already dispatched couples rutting in the grass, before we could get to them with our miners' helmets and shooting sticks.

THE OXFORD Companion to Eng Lit overhauled by Margaret Drabble — which means that ephemeral trends are in; most classical references are out — continues to do well in the best-seller lists at £15. And doing well among the remaindered stock of many bookshops is the last reprint (1981) of Harve's edition. A bigger ship — complete with classical allusions — at £8.95.

GOOD to see that the Open Spaces Society is living up to the libertarian tradition of one of its founders, J. S. Onslow, who was just kicked out of his post, the Earl of Onslow. So sure of unopposed re-election was Onslow that he didn't bother to attend the society's AGM. The bloodless coup came when the editor of the County Times, an unlikely saboteur Chris Hall — pointed out that Onslow approved the Army's expanding use of Salisbury Plain. At a recent army briefing, he sooted up the gallant earl said, "I do not see how any reasonable person could disagree with the case presented." All reasonable people will be glad that the public-spirited Onslow will now be able to devote more time to his role as a governor of the University of Buckingham.

COVER UP two of your paintings, they will offend the Chilean Ambassador, anti-war artist Peter Kennard was told by the British ambassador yesterday. No way, said the artist who once superimposed a cruise missile on Constable's Haywain. So there will be completely bare walls today when a Midland Bank conference on investment with Chile. Kennard has withdrawn all the pictures from his retrospective exhibition.

CAN YOU spot the difference between The Spectator and Time and Tide? Alexander Chancellor, former editor of the second, is making it difficult. Contributors to the current T and T include Bernard Fay, Hastings, Hogg, von Hoffman, Johnson, Ingrams, Watkins, West, Wheatcroft. All highly familiar as Spectator hacks. Wake up Chancellor. What about slots for the rest of the chaps — Hitchens, Mount, Waugh, and Welch? The Spectator, incidentally, is weekly; T and T is quarterly. Chancellor is centennial.

WHO SAID yesterday, "If disabled Pakistanis lesbians wanted to form a section of the Labour Party, I do not see how you could stop them." T. Benn at the NEC meeting on black sections.

John Cunningham

Hamish McRae

Today, a vision of a less-regulated business environ-

results of the similar process which has been sweeping the United States has been a sharp decline in demand for corporate lawyers: since there are less regulations, companies need to hire

form this data. The first would be that we must have a dreadfully inefficient labour market, poor industrial training, and a dreadful geographical mis-match of people, skills and jobs. Companies are very adept at finding reasons why they cannot do things. Look at the way company chairmen fuss about the pay increases of their workforce, while handing themselves rises

What's right?

That would be fine, for until there is more evidence that bank and building society lending is rising at a slower pace, we will have to suffer fairly high interest rates. Other indicators like retail sales, show the economy still growing at good lick.

Were the Chancellor to follow a "low interest rates at any cost" line, as he did last winter, he would again be back in the sort of troubles he was then.

Trade Correspondent

...don't think that's really good enough," said Mr Warren yesterday. The time for action is now.

The committee made a number of other recommendations about how the government should help British exporters to improve Britain's paltry share of what Mr Warren called the last great untapped market in the world. These included: bringing pressure to bear on other members of the co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Exports (CoCom), which vets the export of advanced technology to communist countries.

Accountants want pr

Gardyne, who was Economic Secretary to the Treasury between 1981 and 1983, was now director of the Central TSB. He was then the minister originally responsible for the TSB bill and the original assertion that there were no technical owners to the bank.

Pressure for a chan

Mr Jenkins said the accountancy profession was reviewing the problems caused by legal claims, including the proposal by some firms that the trad-

LESS-DEVELOPED countries cannot continue to rely

England, Mr Kit McMahon.

Last year the seven main G7 debtor nations repaid \$34 billion of debt to the banks. The net cash outflow to the banks is likely to continue. While the countries should reduce their dependence on the banks, "outflows on this scale are likely to be un-

Washington

Sir William, who was formerly the leading civil servant in Britain's Overseas Development Administration, was brought in to clear up the

Retailers have stolen the largest slice of takeover activity

This activity is likely to be added to by the Burton group, which is expected any day now to increase its present £464 million offer for Debenhams.

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This is partly because 90 per cent of its sales were outside the U.S. last year, and it has a



de geographical spread. The French firm, Scandinavia, has all important markets. Lewmar is raising £6.6 million gross to aid expansion and finance acquisitions. It has already broadened its base by buying Navtec, the world leader in rod rigging, in 1983. Rod rigging, accounting for 10 per cent of rigging sales, is a growth market, as is the as yet uncharted powerboat market, which Lewmar intends to tackle.

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Unthinkable on the agenda

Sir John Hoskyns talks for the first time about his plans for a private sector think tank to Michael Smith

WHEN Mrs Thatcher summarily dismissed the Central Policy Review Staff, the "think tank" — in 1983, she left what many believe to be a vacuum in the British political system. Sir John Hoskyns, appropriately enough a former head of the No 10 think tank, believes he can now fill that gap.

Sir John, now installed as director general of the Institute of Directors, is convinced that the gap could be filled by a private, independent think tank.

But, unlike so many critics of government, the political system and most other things, Sir John is preparing to put his thoughts into action by launching a think tank in exile. It will probably be called *Agenda for Change* and, Sir John says, will do the job which ministers, politicians, civil servants and others find so difficult — "thinking the unthinkable."

Talking for the first time about his new idea, Sir John accepts that an independent think tank will be looking at life almost entirely with a business perspective. But to those who believe that business has a large enough say in our affairs, Sir John offers the simple explanation: "What is good for business is good for the country as a whole."



Sir John Hoskyns: facing rigorous tests

men and think through the fundamental problems. "Just look at business costs. More than £50 of every £100 of business costs in the UK goes on labour, compared with around £35 for every £100 in the USA and probably even less in the newly industrialised countries. We are simply not competitive."

Government, he insists, must analyse its problems from a business perspective, and could easily start with two basic objectives — a sound medium-term economic strategy on the same lines as the oft-quoted medium term financial strategy; and second, to communicate to the public why such debates and decisions are so vitally important.

However, Sir John is under no illusions about the scale of his task in selling the organisation, both to the Cabinet and to perhaps even more sceptical general public. The IoD's own image as a right-wing club for businessmen promises to be a yoke around the neck of *Agenda for Change*.

But Sir John is just as anxious to explain that the think tank in exile will not be a slavish, private sector conscience for Mrs Thatcher's style of government.

"We are really looking for

two things from this operation — intellectual honesty and intellectual rigour," says Sir John. And the IoD's own public image? "It's an open question — but if our thinking is superficial and just a presentation of vested interests, that is our fault."

The organisation's credibility will clearly be undermined if *Agenda for Change* emerges from the closet as a yet another lobby for sectional interests. "If that is so, our advice will clearly count for much less," Sir John freely admits. "We must be intellectually honest."

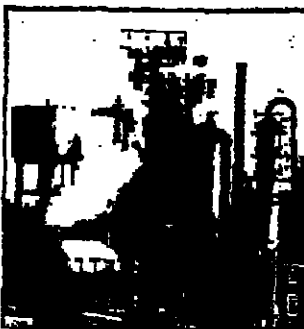
Presenting the organisation's thoughts as a credible and respected body will be a rigorous test of Sir John's own credibility and perhaps even his prowess as a salesman. Mrs Thatcher, who never seems to respond well to critics who were once on the payroll, may well be the first test.

Sir John is particularly anxious to emphasise that the IoD's think tank will be available for any government, regardless of its political colour. "It will be a coalition of outside organisations putting together a capable and coherent programme appropriate to whatever government," he explains.

The key, he insists, is the depth, quality and honesty of reporting. But the starting point must be to turn round the British economy. It is not, he adds, an agreeable option — it is absolutely essential that it should be done.

Essential it may be, and essential for outsiders to offer "unthinkable" advice. But will Mrs Thatcher listen, or Neil Kinnock? On the face of it, *Agenda for Change* will probably find its audience in and around David Owen's camp.

Sir John is undaunted and adamant that the issues should be analysed and tackled. He, particularly, wants to play that role. Without that analysis and action, Sir John is equally insistent that any one option lies ahead. He sees Britain maintaining its post-war policies — in the words of the former top civil servant, "the orderly management of decline."



WORKING BRIEF

THERE was, during the pit strike, a widespread rumour at the court of King Arthur concerning the presence of a Thatcherite mole in the NUM head office. Given the behaviour of the union at the time and what little we know of the activities of the secret service, it would figure.

Nationally, and systematically, the union was in breach of the law and of court orders. At area level, mass picketing of dubious legality and involving almost certain violence, was the order of the day.

Scargill and his colleagues could not bring themselves to condemn the thuggery. By their silence — and Scargill's constant claims that it was the police who were the aggressors — the NUM appeared to condone the acts of petty (often not so petty) terrorism which culminated in two members of the union doing life for murder.

Internationally, and secretly, the NUM was building its links with the Soviet Union and attempting to open a second front with the aid of those progressive persons who run Libya.

All we know about British intelligence suggests that the phones of union activists are routinely bugged, that agents are planted within the executive bodies of most unions, that genuine activists are suborned and that the results of such research turn up on the desks of Ministers involved in industrial relations and the conduct of disputes. (See the Castle diary.) Circulation is certainly not limited to those whose job it is to protect whatever is defined as the security of the state.

After the general election will it be Lord Arthur?

Is Arthur Scargill Maggie's guided missile? John Torode argues the NUM boss must be a Tory mole

None of which, I hasten to add, should be blamed upon Maggie. The first big jump in trade union surveillance came after the 1982 General Strike. There was another great leap forward when homegrown Communists (along with the Soviet Union) found themselves on the wrong side in the early months of the second world war.

Some of those at the top of the NUM go further than fingering M15. They suspect that there is a personal, political agent of the Tory Party somewhere in the NUM headquarters and that he (or she) actively manipulates things to the advantage of the Tories and the Government.

I have not the slightest evidence to support such sensational stuff but this does not stop me indulging my own fantasies. Specifically: is Arthur Scargill Maggie's man at the top in St James's House, Sheffield, where the union leadership hangs out?

Consider the circumstantial evidence. An important part of this government's strategy has been to take on and defeat a major union and the NUM was always top of the hit list. (Remember the Ridley paper prepared for Mrs Thatcher in opposition and leaked to the Economist before the 1979 election.)

Further, it was necessary to undermine the NUM if the Government's plan to rationalise the coal industry was to go ahead smoothly.

Finally, the biggest threat to Labour's recovery today must surely be an image of extremism, of violence and of anti-democratic practices on the part of big unions. Messrs Kinnock and Hattersley claim the Scargill Factor cost them Brecon and Radnor. But Kinnock appears alongside him at the Durham miners' gala whilst good Labour MPs like Don Concannon are shunned. As a Tory mole, Scargill's behaviour these past 18

months finally becomes explicable. Faced with a dubious and provocative Thatcherite "plan for coal" Scargill did not indulge in rational debate. Instead he went all out for a strike.

He denied his members a secret strike ballot and he allowed violent flying pickets from his home base in Yorkshire to descend upon Nottinghamshire and provoke men who had voted democratically — and decided to stay at work.

That thuggery split the union, alienated public opinion and the opinion of most trade unionists. If Arthur's army, using mob rule and dubious constitutional tactics, failed to bring out the final quarter of his membership, then why should other people stop work to support the split NUM?

Scargill went out of his way to keep the TUC general secretary at arm's length. Poor old Len Murray was not even allowed King Arthur's home phone number — although M15 undoubtedly had it. Norman Willis is dismissed as a liar and a traitor.

Once the strike had been defeated it was surely time to bind up the wounds. Not so in Scargill's book. Instead he attempted to stamp upon the rebel press — and upon his unwilling allies in areas like South Wales — a series of meaningless yet provocative rules changes. Those changes were designed, on paper, to impose Scargill upon the union for the rest of his natural and to imprint central control upon areas like Nottinghamshire.

The rule changes are meaningless because Mrs Thatcher's secret agent, Arthur Scargill, has done so much damage to the union that it is no longer able even to defend its members at pit level. Far less is it able to instruct rebel areas. So the purpose of the rule changes must have been to get up the collective noses of

moderates like Roy Lynk and the thousands of decent NUM members whom he represents.

Try as they might, Messrs Kinnock and Willis are not going to bind up the wounds. The NUM has, effectively, split. Come conference season, the TUC and the Labour Party will endorse Scargill and all his works. Roy Lynk and company will be cast into outer darkness.

This sad reality, is a measure of the constitutional proprieties within the Labour movement. No union leader, from Eric Hammond through Clive Jenkins to Scargill himself, will give away unionism the time of day.

It will be sold, however, as yet another indication of how the militant tail continues to wag the moderate Labour dog. We know, of course we know, that nice Neil Kinnock would not voluntarily be caught dead in the same public convenience as Brother Scargill. Yet we also know that he dare not say as much. Into that angry silence will fall Daily Mail bombshell after Daily Express headline. See Kinnock's ambiguous remarks at the Durham gala.

Scargill has split the most powerful union in the country. He has paved the way for an "economic" energy policy. He has cost Labour Brecon and Radnor. He has set the Lynks of this world — men crucial to a Labour revival — on a collision course with Labour and the TUC. Now he is undermining Kinnock and ensuring that the movement goes into the general election deeply divided — and labelled "extremist."

When an aged Arthur comes in from the cold after the general election we can expect a grateful Prime Minister Thatcher to award him his life peerage. But which benches will Maggie's mole park himself upon.

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NEW INTEREST RATES

Base Rate

Decreases by 0.5% to 12.0% per annum with effect from 15th July 1985.

Deposit Accounts

Interest on Deposit Accounts decreases by 0.5% to 6.25% net p.a. with effect from 15th July 1985.

For those customers who receive interest gross, the rate decreases to 8.36% p.a.

Save and Borrow Accounts

Interest on credit balances decreases to the above Deposit Rate with effect from 13th August 1985 and interest charged on overdrawn balances remains at 23.0% p.a. APR 25.0%.

Monthly Income Accounts

With effect from 15th July 1985 the interest decreases by 0.5% to 8.25% net p.a.

For those customers who receive interest gross, the rate decreases to 11.04% p.a.



Midland Bank

Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX

Shares and gilts gallop ahead

after last week's depression. Rothmans remained depressed, dropping a further 5p to 12. Christies International, smc

On the other hand, **Breves Tool** a 4p lift to 25p. **Sales** at 125p. **On Christ** 274p, up 15p; **Dixons** 718p, up 16p; **Lyons** 380p, up 7p. **Gussons** "A" 753p, up 10p; **Barkley Technology** 70p, down 10p; **Union Discount** 688p, 20p; **Dee Corporation** 235p, 10p.

Turnover for Friday, July 12, was: Number of bargains 143; value £28.9 million. **1985-86 annual average** 140 bargains, value £28.5 million.

In the sector led in share prices to the lower end of the trading, **The Commorbant** dex shed 9.7 points to finish at 12.5p.

● **Tokyo:** A sell-off of pharmaceuticals snapped the broad

price plummet in heavy selling. The Nikkei stock average tumbled to its eighth largest drop.

● Hong Kong: Compa

share prices surging. The
in the colony's prime lend
rate was a key stimulant Ha

● Money markets: By time the big four banks finally come in with the

markets were pushing and
towards the next cut, but there
are signs that the Bank
England is attempting

time being.

up 12.8 at 1,243.6. Pound
\$1,3862; DM 4.00; Fr 12.11

up 6.17 at 599.08. Sterling Ind
83.2 (1975=100). RPI 37
(June) up 7 per cent on year

ES

Coffee: July £1,605 per tonne; Sept. £1,645 per tonne; Nov. £1,680 per tonne.

March £1,675 per tonne; May £1,690
tonne; July £1,702 per tonne.

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

Producing black gold takes plenty of grey matter



There's no doubt that oil exploration and production take financial muscle.

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SDP and Liberal dissenters oppose joint report on reunification and British troop presence

Alliance disarray over Ulster policy

By Martin Linton and David Fallister

The Liberals and the SDP have delayed the publication of a joint report on Northern Ireland, which was due tomorrow, after a series of disagreements over the reunification of Ireland and the withdrawal of British troops.

Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen, who were to preside at a press conference tomorrow, have postponed it until next week to give themselves time to study the report and to iron out the differences of opinion, which are not so much between the Liberals and the SDP, but within each party.

The report is the work of a joint commission on Northern Ireland which the two party leaders set up last year under the chairmanship of the SDP peer, Lord Donaldson, with the

aim of forming an Alliance policy on Northern Ireland.

The main dissenters on the draft recommendations of the report have been Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP for Mossley Hill, and Mr Steve Allmann, the former chairman of the Liberal Friends of Ireland, who saw Mr Steel yesterday to urge the postponement of the report.

Mr Allmann told the party leader that he could not accept the wording of two key recommendations of the report which are at odds with the Liberal Party's policy on Northern Ireland. This was formed at the Harrogate conference in 1983, when the party voted in favour of the principle of Irish unity and the use of an EEC or United Nations security force.

It seems unlikely that the report will be radically

amended before its delayed publication next week but it will highlight a tension within the Alliance over Northern Ireland.

In the Liberal Party there is a strong body of opinion in favour of Irish unification, particularly in the Young Liberals, who have boycotted the joint commission, but also among some Liberal MPs who are very alive to the importance of Irish votes in the city seats.

The SDP Friends of Ireland group has likewise been pushing the party towards a more pro-Irish policy, in particular over the issues of the Irish Forum and plastic bullets.

The joint report is being presented for inclusion in both parties' manifestos, even though the Liberal Council meeting in Weston-super-Mare last year refused the commis-

sion any resources and described it purely as an advisory body.

The report underwrites the guarantee given to the Unionists and endorses the continuation of emergency legislation.

Those positions have been specifically rejected by the Liberals. A Liberal Council meeting, the executive body in between assemblies, decided at Darlington in 1983 that the normal judicial processes should be restored and the Diplock courts abolished.

As a method of deciding Alliance policy, the setting up of "advisory" commissions has disturbed many Liberals on the left of the party.

The report, launched by both party leaders, argues for a power-sharing government in the north and the establishment of a British-Irish parlia-

mentary council, leading eventually to a confederal joint executive with limited powers. The Unionists would still be guaranteed membership of the United Kingdom.

But it adds: "The British people are entitled to demand of the majority community in Northern Ireland some shift in its attitude towards the minority, a willingness to allow the minority to participate in the institutions of government and a willingness to play a constructive role in the improvement of relations with the Republic."

It says that a British Government must defend any new partnership arrangements by force if necessary, and must resist the pressures from "the most intransigent members of the Unionist community."

Hurd tells Loyalists to be ashamed

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

True loyalists ought to feel nothing but shame over the rioting in Portadown when Protestants tried to break through police lines and march into a Roman Catholic area, the Ulster Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, said yesterday.

In a speech outlining the Government's approach to the traditionally tense and provocative marching season, Mr Hurd described the two-day siege of Obins Street as "disgraceful."

Addressing the English Speaking Union at Jesus College, Oxford, Mr Hurd praised the Royal Ulster Constabulary, which had shown itself an even-handed upholder of the law and the protector of the rights of both communities.

It was an obvious contradiction for Unionists to engage in confrontation and strife with the RUC. Some responsible Orange leaders and local politicians had recognised this but sadly, others did not conduct themselves so responsibly.

Mr Hurd refrained from naming names, but he was probably thinking of Unionist leaders such as the Rev Ian Paisley, who appeared in Portadown to confront police, and the maverick loyalist, Mr George Swain.

The Ulster Secretary said that although there was no justification for a general policy of protesting parades, two worrying aspects had emerged. "Those who are marching to celebrate one tradition are not justified in doing so in such a way as to give offence to the other tradition."

He has noted how in recent years hooligans had begun to attach themselves to some parades.

During the two days of fighting as police protected the route of the parade, 52 of the marchers were injured, along with 19 members of the public and there were 37 arrests. Police were still in the area last night.

Mr Harold McCusker, deputy leader of the Official Unionist Party, claimed that the rights and opinions of the Unionist people had been trampled upon. Democratic Unionists claimed that the police and the government had bowed to pressure from Dublin over the enforced re-routing.

Although there have been mutterings about revenge from Protestant paramilitaries, the problems now facing Mr Hurd and the Ulster Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, focus on the parades planned by the nationalists and republicans.

Next month will see the annual inter-communal rally in West Belfast, at which last year one man was shot dead and 20 others injured when police made a vain attempt to arrest the Norrish leader, Martin Galvin.

Mr Galvin, a New York lawyer, was banned from the United Kingdom last year but it seems doubtful that the government will repeat that order. He is expected in the province in the next few weeks.

Leader comment, page 10.

South Derbyshire miners to talk with Notts rebels

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Correspondent

The executive of the 3,000-strong South Derbyshire miners decided yesterday to hold discussions with the Nottinghamshire area breakaway union over a proposed joint federation independent of the national union.

Mr Ken Toon, area secretary, said after the three hour meeting: "The report from the pits is that we've had enough. The lads are determined not to have the new rules."

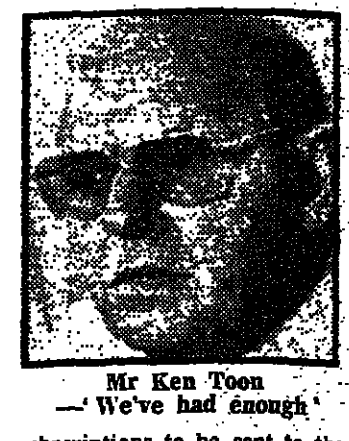
The area would investigate withdrawal from the national union with their legal advisers. He stressed that a final split would not occur until after a ballot of the membership, and blames the failure of the national union to hold a strike ballot for splitting the union.

The decision of the South Derbyshire miners appears to make more favourable the prospect of a federal breakaway union than the decision last week of the white-collar section of the union to consult its membership over leaving the national union. It is expected that the Leicestershire miners will follow the South Derbyshire example next month.

There are also growing reports that some miners at four Warwickshire pits—Daw Mill, Birch Coppice, Coventry and Baddesley—are eager to leave the national union. However, Mr Jack McSparran, leader of the Midlands-based Power Group, said yesterday that his 5,000 members were opposed to a split.

Nottinghamshire miners loyal to the national union met last night to consider legal action to ensure that supporters of the national union are still entitled to attend to all branch meetings and hold office. Over the weekend there were reports that some loyalists were refused entry to meetings and at Bentic colliery, Mr Ron Clark, a supporter of the national union, has been removed from his post as branch president.

Mr Jimmy Hood, a leading opponent of the breakaway and former Olorton branch official, claimed that the Nottinghamshire union was circulating leaflets telling members that they had to resign from the area union if they wished any



Mr Ken Toon

— We've had enough

subscriptions to be sent to the national union.

A Harris poll commissioned by Channel 4 News shows divisions among the 27,000 Nottinghamshire miners over the breakaway. The poll showed that 50 per cent approved of the Nottinghamshire miners' leadership to break away, with 46 per cent disapproving. Asked whether they personally wished to be a member of a separate Nottinghamshire union or a member of the national union, only 40 per cent of those asked favoured a Nottinghamshire union, with 56 per cent wishing to stay with the national union.

A total of 71 per cent of the sample agreed that the leadership of the miners' national president, Mr Arthur Scargill, was the main reason for the breakaway, with 26 per cent disagreeing. Forty-one per cent agreed with the statement that a separate union would be a "bosses union" with 53 per cent disagreeing.

The poll, based on interviews with 300 miners in 15 mining towns, shows that leaders of the breakaway will have to tread carefully if they are to win the majority they require to form a lawful separate union.

The deputies' union Nacods has been given until Thursday next week to respond to a National Coal Board request to state whether it is willing to cooperate with the new breakaway union.

Mr Peter McNestry, secretary of Nacods, protested over the latest demand, whilst Mr Eddie Lane, Nottinghamshire area secretary, said the NCB was "being ridiculous."

Ridley to fight GLC triumph on lorries ban

By John Ardill, Environment Correspondent

The Government said last night that it would appeal against a High Court ruling in favour of the Greater London Council banning heavy lorries from most of the city's roads at night and weekends.

The ban, due to start on December 16, will allow vehicles over 16.5 tonnes to use trunk roads only.

The court yesterday quashed a decision by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, to block the ban unless a public inquiry was held. A GLC spokesman said this would have no effect on its plans unless the Government obtained an injunction pending the appeal.

Mr Dave Wetzel, the GLC's transport chairman, said that the ruling was "a tremendous blow" and predicted that the ban would survive the council's abolition because once its benefits were seen "it will become politically impossible for any successor authority to remove it."

The Freight Transport Association said the ruling had exposed a worrying gap in the minister's powers to "curb extreme local authority action."

The ban will apply from 9pm to 7am on weekdays and from 1pm on Saturday to 7am on Monday, in a 300 square mile area with a population of 6.5 million. There will be exemptions for emergency and essential vehicles.

Mr Justice McNeill said that the only basis for Mr Ridley's refusal to approve the ban was his argument that a public inquiry should be held. However, the GLC had in effect conducted its own inquiry in public, lasting two years, under the chairmanship of Mr Derek Wood QC.

The investigation heard 153 witnesses and considered more than 2,500 written representations. A panel of eight had included representatives of road hauliers, chain stores, trade unions, conservation groups, and a professor of transport engineering.

When the GLC decided to impose a ban it consulted the police and public bodies and received another 4,000 representations. "I do not see that they can be faulted on that score," said the judge.

"The secretary of state did not have the power to give the decision. There was no duty on the GLC to hold a public inquiry. Having regard to the Wood inquiry and the many reports by the council's officers, I am of the opinion that the secretary of state was irrational in giving the decision he did."

Mr Martin Ludlow, of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said: "Any restrictions on the flow of lorries through the capital will affect business, with a possible subsequent loss of jobs. This ban will discourage firms from locating in London and create administrative headaches for those already established there."

Thatcher calls for terrorism blackout

Continued from page one

and congratulate them for the marvellous lead they gave."

Malcolm Dean writes: Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday that terrorism could no longer be regarded as a temporary phenomenon.

He told a seminar on terrorism at the convention: "Not many years ago we liked to think of terrorism as only a temporary affair." He pointed out that the 1974 Prevention of Terrorism Act included "temporary provisions" in its title.

"As the years have passed, terrorist acts have steadily increased," he said. "We must recognise that terrorism is a problem that requires an evermore organised response."

Sir Kenneth said the 1974 Act had been one of the most effective mechanisms for fighting terrorism. He said that the Government had sufficient safeguards to ensure the police did not abuse the Act.

Mr Brittan, in a speech which some observers thought was a mild rebuke to President Reagan, said the convention was not for us to hit back blindly—that is the terrorists' way.

Mr Abraham Sofaer, the former New York judge who is now legal adviser at the US State Department, said that international law reorganised the right to use force in self-defence against armed attack.

"The groups that are responsible for attacking us in Lebanon, El Salvador and elsewhere have openly announced their intention to keep on trying to kill Americans," he said.

To the extent that they are state supported or beyond the capacity of their government to control, we are entitled now to use necessary and proportionate force to end such attacks.

"This administrations' will engage in appropriate force in itself has a deterrent and moderating effect on our enemies."

Mr Sofaer said the president had "flatly rejected any improper use of force." While legitimate force would play its part, the president had challenged the association to develop a domestic and international legal framework for dealing with terrorism "to deal legally with lawlessness."

Mr Brittan referred to the amended extradition treaty between the US and the UK which it ratified by the US Senate, would prevent people accused of murder or malicious wounding from claiming political immunity. There was a need to extend this treaty on a multi-lateral basis.



The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, welcoming American Bar Association members to a meeting at Westminster Hall, in the Houses of Parliament, yesterday

Base rate hopes rise

Continued from page one

mate, in which the BSA does not officially fix rates, it is even possible that mortgages could be brought down without a formal meeting. The alternative would be to convene a special session.

The base rate cut, led by National Westminster, is a belated response to a strong signal from the Government last Thursday, delivered through the Bank of England—that interest rates should come down half a point. The clearing banks deliberately held back from a cut on Friday.

The NatWest chief executive, Mr Philip Wilkinson, said that the cut was "a pause before any further move."

The stock market was cheered by the interest rate news, rising 11.2 to 337.2 on the FT index.

The CBI called the rate cut a small step in the right direction, urged much more substantial reductions in the next few weeks. This would help reduce mortgages and inflation.

off building societies by lessening the competition for deposits.

The pound rode the base rate cut, easily closing 0.25 cents down against the dollar at \$1.3862, after reaching \$1.3950 earlier because of good UK retail sales figures.

Sterling also closed hardy changed against the German mark, the currency which is worrying exporters, at Dm4.0007. Even before the Chancellor spoke, some of the City's money dealers were already looking ahead to the next base rate cut, though the Bank of England made it clear to the markets that it wanted a pause before any further move.

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Shah's no-strike deal upsets electricians

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Correspondent

A proposed no-strike single union deal between the electricians' union and Mr Eddie Shah covering the production of his new national newspaper was denounced last night by the secretary of the electricians' Fleet Street branch, Mr Sean Geraghty.

It appears likely that the national executive of the electricians' union can sidestep such internal protests by placing any Shah employee outside the Fleet Street branch, deeming his paper a "green field site."

Mr Geraghty said: "No deal has yet been agreed and we intend to have a say. We are willing to talk to anyone but we oppose no-strike deals." He met Mr Tom Rice, the electricians' national officer for the newspaper industry, to complain about the proposed deal before the proposed deal was announced last night.

Leaders of the two major print production unions, the National Graphical Association and Sogat 82 are likely to complain to the TUC about the electricians attempting to organise in their traditional areas.

The electricians' executive is expected to give the final go-ahead to the deal when it

Shah's no-strike deal upsets electricians

meets in ten days' time. An outline agreement has already been before the executive. The hand of the union's leadership has been strengthened after the decision of the union's conference to endorse such deals in principle.

The proposed deal adds to the chances of the electricians facing expulsion or suspension from the TUC. The electricians already face disciplinary action for agreeing to accept government money for postal ballots in defiance of TUC policy.

Mr Shah, who shot to prominence during his closed-shop battle with the NGA in 1983 is expected to start hiring production staff in the autumn. He is insisting that there is no closed shop for the 360-add production workers. Individuals may join a union other than the electricians, but the electricians would have sole negotiating rights.

The electricians' union would also intend to organise drivers, printers, clerical workers and advertising staff. Mr Shah has said that he was prepared to meet leaders of Sogat and the NGA, but claims to have had no proper approach.

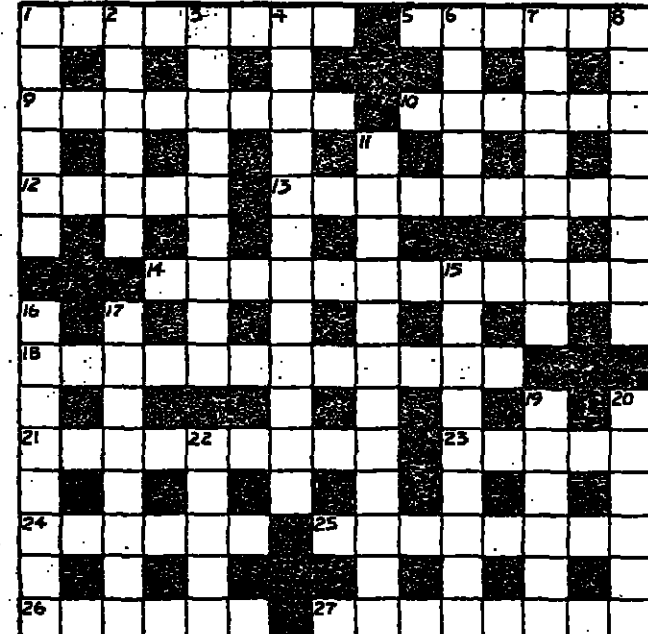
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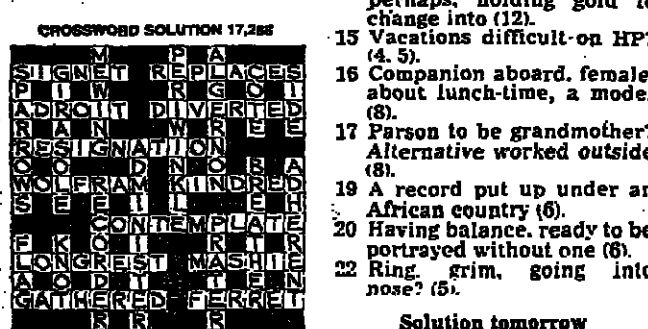
GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 17,289

ARACARIA



ACROSS

- 1 Address case to ace 5 and 6: (8).
- 2 Language of numbers not letters (6).
- 3 Only just, with never a river: (8) inside (8).
- 4 Conductors of girls in company (6).
- 5 Return of painting? Don't talk nonsense! (6).
- 6 Certainly not an orchestra the Venus of Milo could join (5, 4).
- 7 Member of one academic institution after another, chum (6, 6).
- 8 Tiny beast to damage river, without a thing to wear (7, 5).
- 9 A hill poem strangely uttered in Berkeley Square? (9).
- 10 Number for stunning TV programme? (5).
- 11 Golden ship, all for the Preacher (6).
- 12 The cahoot? It can be painful by gum (9).
- 13 Singers on river, Russian girl and American guy, among tax inspectors (5, 7).
- 14 Ammunition for part of fight (6).
- 15 Doodle, like a decent suit at bridge? (8).
- 16 Dejected, having moulted young? (4, 4).
- 17 Improvement for Earhart, perhaps, holding gold to change into (12).
- 18 Something difficult on HP? (4, 5).
- 19 Companion aboard, female, about lunch-time, a model (6).
- 20 Person to be grandmother? Alternative worked outside (8).
- 21 A record put up under an African country (6).
- 22 Having balance, ready to be portrayed without one (6).
- 23 Ring, grim, going into nose? (5).



SOLUTION tomorrow

THE WEATHER

Scattered showers

PRESSURE will be low in W with a trough of low pressure over England and Wales moving slowly E.

London: SE England, E Anglia, Channel Islands: Rain at times, becoming heavy. Wind mainly SW, light or moderate. Rainfall: 10-20 mm. Max temperature 18°C (64°F).

Cardiff, E. and W. Wales: E. Wales: Rain at times, becoming heavy. Wind mainly SW, light or moderate. Rainfall: 10-20 mm. Max temperature 18°C (64°F).

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SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

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LIGHTING-UP TIMES

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